SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

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SACRAMENTO, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1883.

DAILY RECORD-UNION SERIES. VOLUME XVII—NUMBER 51.

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Announce to the public that their SPRING IMPORTATIONS of

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Lawns! Lawns! Lawns!

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FOR FINE SHOES AT LOW PRICES!

BUTTERICK PATTERNS FASHION PAPER FREE.

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m10-1&3ptfTuThS

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GREGORY, BARNES & CO.

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I AM MAKING A SUPERIOR

SADDLE TREE,

Both in shape and quality, which is guaranteed not to hurt.

Try Them!—My Prices Are Reasonable.

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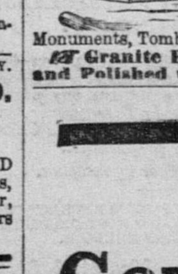

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Who want glossy, luxuriant and wavy tresses of abundant, beautiful Hair must use LYON'S KATHAIRON. This elegant, cheap article always makes the Hair grow freely and fast, keeps it from falling out, arrests and cures grayness, removes dandruff and itching, makes the Hair strong, giving it a curling tendency and keeping it in any desired position. Beautiful, healthy Hair is the sure result of using Kathairon.

m6 1yTuThS

HOME EVENTS.

Communism in the United States—Little Girl Found Drowned—The Pugilists—Excursionists Coming—Labor Difficulties—Grant and Lincoln—Business Failures—A Missouri Clergyman in Trouble—The Coming Recruits—Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

New York Journals and the Dynamiters.

NEW YORK, April 20th.—The *Tribune* says on yesterday's disclosures in Dublin: These plots were formed in New York. The money was raised here, and the agents were selected and sent out to do their work of destruction, and they were not Irish refugees, but Americans. These are the facts which the United States Government will have to face. If there is no law, local, State or National, under which these crimes can be punished the time has come for its enactment. The Governments of Christendom will be forced for mutual protection to discriminate between political offenses and dynamite crimes.

The *Star* (Kelly's organ) is the only other morning paper equally outspoken. It says: The men who plot the use of dynamite for such destruction and slaughter are enemies of mankind, and to dangerous to be suffered to go at large. There is no law in this State to punish such conspiracies, but there ought to be one of the most stringent character.

The *World* and two or three others seem disposed to discredit Lynch's testimony, notwithstanding much of it is corroborated in the interviews and local reports printed this morning.

The *Star* says its reporter was denied admission at Dr. Gallagher's house last evening. The house stands on the corner intersecting the street, and at the side, as well as in front, stood a number of men, which led to the belief that the place is surrounded by a guard.

The *Sun* prints the report of an enthusiastic meeting at Jersey City last evening under the auspices of the Prisoners' Sustenation Fund Society, at which, among the resolutions adopted with enthusiasm, was one "that this meeting hereby indorses the action of the advance party in Ireland, the Invincibles, as the only sort of action that will ever win freedom for Ireland, and that we regard dynamite as the greatest contribution made by science to the masses, as it places in their hands an instrument against which the power of Government is powerless." Victory Drury, one of the speakers, said the basis of the evil of Ireland is landlordism, and landlordism must go down, not only in Ireland, but the world over.

The Statue of Liberty.

NEW YORK, April 20th.—The *Sun* says: Work will soon be begun at Bedloe Island for the Bartholdi statue. The Executive Committee have issued instructions to the Treasurer to call in the subscriptions, which amount to about $60,000. Besides this there is over $25,000 in cash on hand. The bulk of the money has come in subscriptions from wealthy men. No subscription has exceeded $2,500. Active measures are to be taken to popularize the subscriptions. Very little money has been collected outside.

Idle Italians.

NEW YORK, April 20th.—The editor of the Italian newspaper *Progresso*, recently returned from California, says: There are between 6,000 and 8,000 idle Italian workingmen in New York this moment, and the number is increasing with incoming steamers. The recent floods in Italy have driven numbers from their homes, and all who have means seek refuge in America. Hundreds apply to me every day, begging me to get them work. I wish some big contractor would let me know when they want hands. I could get all the hands they required.

Grant and Lincoln.

NEW YORK, April 20th.—General Grant, in introducing Colfax last night, who lectured on Lincoln, said: "Ladies and gentlemen: It has been assigned me to present the orator of the evening, who will deliver a lecture upon the life and public services of our late martyred President, Lincoln. It was not my good fortune to have known that eminent man in early days. Although we hailed from the same State, and were citizens of the same State at the beginning of the great Rebellion, yet I never met him until 1864, when I was called East to take command of the Army of the Potomac. I had heard very much about Lincoln, and all my prejudices were in his favor. I had heard much about his fund of anecdote, and had heard many anecdotes attributed to him which seemed to me rather coarse to come from such a source. After my coming to the East I saw a great deal of him. He seemed to love to spend his time with officers of the Army of the Potomac, and was always at my headquarters when possible, and I never heard him talk seriously about anything that he did not illustrate the strong points he wanted to make by an anecdote always appropriate, always clear, always such as might be repeated here or in any society. It is my firm conviction that many of the anecdotes that are attributed to Lincoln were never uttered by him. All that I ever heard were illustrative of the point he wanted to make clear, and I am told that this was his course at the bar as a lawyer. I shall not repeat any of the anecdotes that were told to me for my instruction, but as I came in this evening I was handed a note reminding me of a circumstance that I did not know before, or if I did, had forgotten, and which marks the appropriateness for the date fixed for hearing this lecture. It is very near, only a few days after, the anniversary of the death of the great man of whose life and public services you are to hear of this evening, and it is also the centennial anniversary of the announcement by Washington to his army of recognition by Great Britain of the independence of the Colonies. Ladies and gentlemen, I have now offered more remarks than I am in the habit of making on my feet, for I talk best when sitting, and I will present to you the orator of the evening, a gentleman who for four years was my colleague as Vice-President, while I was in the office of President—the late Vice-President of the United States, Schuyler Colfax." [Applause] Several journals, noticeably the *Sun*, severely criticise Colfax for lecturing upon so good and great a man as Lincoln.

Communism in the United States.

NEW YORK, April 20th.—In the *North American Review* for May, Professor Alexander Winchell announces his belief that Communist doctrines have taken a deep root in this country, and in the near future will burst forth with all their fury. No legislation can reach the source of the evil. Commenting on which, the *Commercial Observer* says: It is a fact that the man Most draws great crowds whenever he speaks, and we do not hear his doctrines repudiated by the classes he appeals to. Professor Winchell notices the "destructive policy toward moneyed institutions" that exists, the sullen antipathy to the railroads, the recent strikes, etc. It no longer finds vent alone in the mouthings of demagogues. In the Legislature of the first State of the Union we find it predominates. Yesterday an anti-convict labor bill was rushed through the Assembly, which, if enacted, will cost the taxpayers of the State at least $500,000. That is what the majority want. They have been raiding the taxpayers since the beginning of the session. Their hostility to capital and corporations has not been doubted for a moment. There is as much communism in the capitol at Albany to-day as in Bleeker and Wooster streets. If no other evidence was at hand, the attempt to drive labor out of the prisons would show it.

Excursionists En Route.

PHILADELPHIA (Pa.), April 20th.—The regular spring excursion for Colorado and California left this city yesterday in a special Pullman train of five cars. There were 115 in the party. Those from this city were: Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Benners, Mrs. Ann Blanchard, T. Bromley, Jr.; William B. Carlisle and wife, Miss Cecilia W. Fitler, Thomas L. Gillespie and wife, Miss Henrietta Graff, Miss Mary C. Hulme, Miss Eliza Keen, John J. Keen and wife, J. H. Kenworthy, J. C. Klander and wife, Charles Mathews and wife, Miss Hattie Mathews, A. H. Miller and wife, Miss Florence Miller, Mrs. Randolph Saller, Miss Julia Agnes Reed, T. H. B. Saller, Dr. Chas. Schaffer, Charles Schaffer, W. L. Springs, Miss Nettie C. Springs, Miss Emma Stevenson, E. R. Stowbridge, H. Stowbridge, Miss I. C. Wood, Thomas Woodnut and wife, Nathan Myers and wife and S. A. Rolph and wife. The excursionists return to their homes in July.

A Spunky Female Lawyer.

MILWAUKEE, April 20th.—Kate Kane, Milwaukee's only female lawyer, threw a glass of water into the face of Judge Mallory, while in Court this morning, and was fined $50. She claims that the Judge insulted her by word and action, but will not say in what particular. She refuses to pay the fine.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

MILWAUKEE, April 20th.—Sitting beside the Clerk, while the Judge's attention was directed toward the jury, Miss Kane grasped a glass of water and held it poised in her hand until the Judge looked around, when with a rapid, vicious jerk, she threw the water squarely in his face, with this remark: "Take that, you dirty dog." Judge Mallory, fairly sputtering with rage, ordered Kate arrested, and she was marched to the prisoners' dock and fined $50 and costs for contempt. Then Kate broke out into a perfect torrent of abuse, calling the Judge names, telling him she would rather go to jail than pay the fine; that the County Jail was a far more respectable place than the Municipal Court-room with his Honor in it; that his recent election was accomplished through bribery and fraud, and much else, to which Judge Mallory simply replied: "Take the creature out of this Court." "You have insulted me, you dirty dog," screamed Kate. She strugged to free herself from the grasp of the Deputy Sheriff, and fought and struggled all the way down into the Clerk's office below, and when there was asked whether she wished to pay the fine. She replied venomously, "No; I will rot in jail first." An application was made for her release under a writ of habeas corpus, but the Sheriff chose to exercise his privilege of withholding service until to-morrow, so she will occupy a cot in the jail to-night. The trouble grew out of the fact that the Judge appointed a masculine attorney to defend a burglar after the State's attorney informed the Court that Kate had consulted with the prisoner about the case.

Dynamite by Express.

MILWAUKEE, April 20th.—The American Express agents of this city to-day discovered a package of dynamite, weight twenty-five pounds, which was shipped from Newark, N. J., by the Adams Express Company and turned over to the American Express Company Thursday at Chicago. It bears no mark to indicate its deadly contents, but was directed to the Milwaukee Cement Company. When delivered by the American Express Company's driver, an officer in the cement company's employ said it was dynamite, and the package was returned to the American Express office and laid on the sidewalk till 10 o'clock. The cement company claim that it is only a lot of fuses, but experts say the amount was sufficient to blow the express train to atoms, or a whole block. The package is eighteen inches long, five and a half inches wide and eight inches deep.

A Woman with Incendiary Proclivities.

ATCHISON (Ks.), April 20th.—A sensation has been created here. A woman named Clara J. Wilson was taken before the Grand Jury of Harrison county, Mo., charged with arson. As she refused to testify she was sent to jail for contempt of Court. She escaped from there, and was lost sight of. To-day the Chief of Police here received a letter from the Prosecuting Attorney of Harrison county, in which, among other things, she writes: "I have burned more than one building, and before Wednesday night some of Atchison will be in ashes, like S. A. Dale's house. Nobody knows my name, and I will burn half of Atchison, and kill all I can, and then go to some other place and kill and burn more. I will be as mean as I can." As several attempts have been made during the last two weeks to start incendiary fires in the business part of this city, this gave a clue, and to-day the sequel came. Dan Weeks, who is the lessee of the Exposition grounds, came to the city on horseback, stating that the stalls and barns on the grounds were on fire, and that he had chased a woman who set the fire over the fields and prairies. Officers started to find her, which they did after a long chase as she sank exhausted in a ditch. She was brought to town and placed in jail, where she now is a raving maniac. The woman also fired earlier in the day the main staircase and apartment of the Exposition building, which was extinguished. She also fired Colonel Brown's granary, which, with the fences, was destroyed. Her people have been communicated with, and are expected to take her home.

Eastern-bound Freight Reduction.

CHICAGO, April 19th.—The General Freight Agents of the east-bound roads, at a meeting to-day, in accordance with instructions from Commissioner Fink, adopted a new tariff on eighth-class freight, making a reduction of 5 cents per hundred. This class of freight covers grain, flour, malt, hay, etc., but excludes provisions, in which there is no change. This sudden reduction is said to be made because it was found some of the roads in the pool were taking this class of freight at reduced rates.

A Colored Clergyman in Trouble.

ST. LOUIS, April 20th.—The Rev. Silas Smith, a colored clergman of Mexico, Mo., who was arrested in this city yesterday, had a great deal of trouble with his congregation and other people at Mexico. Some time ago he caused quite a sensation by writing a letter to Governor Crittenden, complaining that he was hounded by the Ku-klux, who were trying to drive him out of town. The congregation finally split on the question of dismissing him, and in the midst of the confusion the church was burned. The charge against William Smith is that he incited a girl to burn the church. She confessed that she did it under inspiration; that it was her duty to do so, her pastor having advised it. Mexico has had an extraordinary number of incendiary fires within a few months, and this revelation causes intense excitement. Smith denies everything, and says it is a crazy notion of the girl.

The Coming Recruits.

WASHINGTON, April 20th.—About half of the seven hundred recruits mentioned yesterday as being now en route for regiments in the Indian country, are destined for the Department of the Columbia, on that part of the reservation occupied by Chief Moses and his band in Washington Territory. There has been created much dissatisfaction among the band, and their threatening rumors have reached Washington.

Young Girl Found Drowned.

MILWAUKEE, April 20th.—The mystery surrounding the disappearance of little Maggie Henick was solved this morning by two men finding her body in the river near the lake. It is badly decomposed, but the clothing is intact, and she has been fully identified. Maggie Henick disappeared from home last Sunday, and it was thought at the time that she had been abducted. She was a remarkable pretty and well developed girl of 12 years. The case has created great excitement. At one time the police thought they had traced her to Nebraska.

Pugilistic Notes.

NEW YORK, April 20th.—J. L. Sullivan expresses the belief that the alleged match between Mitchell and Slade is a "faked-up" affair; that the report was circulated for the purpose of preventing a match between him (Sullivan) and Mitchell. The latter, hearing this, said that he was anxious to make a match with Sullivan, and if that gentleman dared to insult him in the street or in any public place he would chastise the American champion as any common braggart should be punished.

Business Failures.

NEW YORK, April 20th.—The business failures of the past six days were 233, against 185 for last week. The New England States had 29; Middle States, 31; Western States, 57; Southern States, 44; Pacific States and Territories, 20; Canada, 40; New York city, 10.

Defeat of a Prohibitory Amendment.

HARRISBURG (Pa.), April 20th.—The constitutional prohibitory amendment was defeated in the House to-day when it came up for a third reading. A motion to reconsider was made, but was rejected by a vote of 27 to 151.

The Labor Troubles.

PITTSBURG, April 20th.—The cigarmakers met last night and decided to demand an advance of fifty cents per thousand on May 1st.

An Actress in Convulsions.

MERIDIAN (Conn.), April 20th.—Maud Granger, shortly before time to appear in the title role of "The Planter's Wife," this evening, was taken with convulsions, the result of nervous prostration, and became so ill that the performance could not be given, and the large audience was dismissed. It is feared that she may have to abandon her Eastern tour, even if she survives her present terrible series of convulsions.

Jim Elliott's Murderer.

CHICAGO, April 20th.—The case of Jere Dunn, charged with the murder of James Elliott, the pugilist, was called in the Criminal Court this morning. The Court-room was well filled. The prisoner appeared neatly dressed, with his bushy black whiskers smoothly trimmed and parted at the chin. Emery A. Storrs and Daniel Munn appeared for the defense, and made an application for a change of venue, on the ground that Judge Jamieson was prejudiced. After a brief consultation with the State's Attorney, he announced that the counsel had agreed that the case be heard by Judge Smith, and a change of venue was granted in accordance with the agreement.

Judge Smith set the case for hearing Monday, May 7th.

Suicide of a Former California Caricaturist.

CHICAGO, April 20th.—Edward Jump, an eccentric artist and caricaturist, well-known in California, shot himself this evening, the ball passing through his head. It is said he was under the influence of liquor.

Pistols in a Court-room.

NEW ORLEANS, April 20th.—The *Times-Democrat's* Natchitoches special says: J. M. L. Desmukes and R. A. Simmons were before the Mayor for disturbing the peace. Soon another difficulty occurred, a brother of Simmons participating, in which pistols were used. A. R. Simmons, who was not armed, was wounded by Desmukes, considered fatally. All are highly connected.

President Arthur Ill.

SAVANNAH (Ga.), April 20th.—For several hours this morning President Arthur was so ill on board the Tallapoosa as to cause grave fears among his friends and some of the officers of the vessel. He is better to-night, but is not considered well enough to be able to bear the rough weather that might be encountered by a trip around Cape Hatteras. It is highly probable that he will return to Washington by rail.

National Academy of Sciences.

WASHINGTON, April 20th.—The National Academy of Sciences closed its session this afternoon, adjourning until November 13th next, when the session will be held for purely scientific purposes at Yale College.

The Star Route Case.

WASHINGTON, April 20th.—In the star-route trial to-day Kerr proceeded to review Brady's order upon certain routes, taking them up in order, but before he had concluded this branch of his argument the Court adjourned until Monday.

Lumber Mill Burned.

NEW ORLEANS, April 20th.—The *Times-Democrat's* Texarkana special reports the burning of H. S. Matthews' lumber mill, a few miles from that town. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

Death of a Lottery Owner.

LOUISVILLE (Ky.), April 20th.—Edward H. Stewart, owner of the Kentucky and Frankfort lotteries, died suddenly to-day of congestion of the heart, at his home near this city.

An Anti-Treat Bill.

HARRISBURG (Pa.), April 20th.—The Senate has passed to a third reading the bill to prohibit one person from treating another.

Thermometrical.

NEW YORK, April 20th—Midnight.—Highest temperature to-day, 56°; lowest, 45°.

CHICAGO, April 20th.—Highest temperature to-day, 46°; lowest, 38°.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

D. Appleton & Co., New York, have issued in one volume, 8vo., 169 pages, uniform with "The Popular Science Monthly," bound in cloth, price $1, an index to the "Popular Science Monthly" for the twenty volumes from 1872 to 1882, and of the three volumes of the supplement, embracing the titles of the articles in the several departments of the magazine. The index has been made simply a title one, as this seemed sufficient to answer all requirements. In some cases, where the title did not sufficiently indicate the subject-matter of the article, a clearer one has been substituted, the actual title being then placed in quotation marks.

The "Musical Herald," published by the Musical Herald Company, Boston, has been received for April. It has an engraving of Wagner on its title page, with a sketch of his life and press comments; also questions and answers upon music-study, and the usual departments of literature, correspondence, etc. The pieces presented are: "Album Leaf," by Th. Krochner, Op. 7, No. 2, for piano, in F; "Love Me in Sorrow," Haendel, song with accompaniment; "Abide with Me;" "Jesus, My Lord, My God, My All;" "Alleluia, Song of Sweetness;" and "Onward Christian Soldiers," sacred pieces.

"The Street and the Flower," a novel, written by Harr Wagner and E. T. Bunyan, editors of the *Golden Era*, has been revised by the authors and will be published in book form, with an introductory essay by Robert McKenzie, the eloquent pastor of Howard Presbyterian Church, San Francisco.

The leading articles in "Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine" for May are: "Presbyterianism" (continued) "Miracles of Christ;" "Among the Natives of the North," by Lieutenant Schwatka, U. S. A; "Origin of Christian Marriage;" "Charlotte Corday;" "Two Days in a Life;" "The Idyls of the King," by Ida E. Harvey; "Palestine," by E. DeLeon; "Sacred Musicians of the Nineteenth Century," by A. Hervey, etc., besides the many usual departments of the paper. Published by Mrs. Frank Leslie, New York.

The "American Catholic Quarterly Review" for April, published by Hardy & Mahony, Philadelphia, Pa., is at hand. Its articles are: "A Limit to Evolution," by Prof. St. George Mivart, F. R. S.; "Socialism," by Rev. James O'Connor, D. D.; "The Chapelle des Martyrs, and the September Massacres;" "The Catholic Church and Popular Education," by William J. Onahan; "How Church History is Written," by Rev. James A. Corcoran, D. D.; "The American Hierarchy in its Threefold Source," by John Gilmary Shea, LL. D.; "Jasper in the Apocalypse the Symbol of the Primacy," by Rev. Walter D. Strappini, S. J.; "Lawlessness and Law in Ireland," by Bryan J. Clinche; "Mr. Mozley's Reminiscences of the Oxford Movement," by John C. Earle, B. A., etc.

The "Overland Monthly," published by Samuel Carson, San Francisco, is at hand for May, and contains among others these articles: "Saville: a Symposium and a Tragedy," by Noah Brooks; "Seeing the Truth," by E. R. Sill; "The Prussian Civil Service," by Richard T. Ely; "Pacific Home-Making," by Susan Power; "American Shipping," by Joseph Hutchinson; "Notes of Travel in Mexico," by A. V. Kautz; "The Discovery of the Potato in Arizona," by J. G. Lemmon; "The Legend of St. Vincent;" "The Mountain-Slopes and River-Banks of North Carolina," by Esmeralda Boyle; "A Jutland Sketch," by N. D. Mariager; current comment, book reviews, outcroppings, etc.

From A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, is received "Daisy Miller, a Study, and other Stories," by Henry James, Jr.; and published in Harpers' Franklin Square Library Series. Price, 25 cents.

The "Modern Age" for May has been received from the Modern Age Publishing Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Its contents are: "The Californians," by Rudolph Lindau; "An Embarrassing Wife," by Gustave Droz; "Common Sense in Dress and Fashion," by Lady Paget; "Nine Days," by George Allan; "Monte Carlo," by Edmond Plauchut; "The Jewish Race and the Jewish Religion," by Ernest Renan; "The Elizabethan Cousin," by John Hill; "Roundel," by Charles of Orleans; "Nihilistic Sketches," by Arvede Barine; "Sayings and Doings," etc.

It is estimated that there are five times as many kinds of insects as there are species of all other living things put together. The oak alone gives shelter and support to 450 species of insects and 200 kinds make their home in pine trees. In 1849 Alexander von Humboldt estimated that the number of species preserved in collections was between 150,000 and 170,000, but scientific men now say that there must be something like 750,000.

HAPPENINGS ABROAD.

A Bloodthirsty Prussian in Paris—Immigrants for Canada—The Phœnix Park Murder Cases—Steamers in Collision—Conflagration in India—Trial of the Dynamite Conspirators—Attempted Suicide of a Would-be Murderess—English Views Regarding the Dynamiters—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

Trial of the Dynamiters.

LONDON, April 20th.—The men arrested for connection with the dynamite conspiracy were again brought up this morning for further hearing. The Court-room was crowded. Among those present were Herbert Gladstone. The boy who was employed by Whitehead at Birmingham, and who yesterday identified Lynch, was placed in the witness-box. He recognized Thos. Gallagher (or Dr. Gallagher) as a man who had visited Whitehead. The boy testified that Gallagher, when he visited Whitehead, gave the name of Fletcher. When he called Whitehead sent witness on an errand and told him he need not hurry back. When he returned Whitehead and Gallagher were still engaged in conversation and Whitehead gave him a holiday. Wilson, another of the prisoners arrested in the cab, said he had come for oil that "Fletcher" had ordered. Wilson was conducted by Whitehead to an inner room. Next day Lynch came to Whitehead's place, bringing with him a large box. The boy was unable to swear as to the identity of Wilson. He was, however, positive as to Gallagher, who, he said, called several times to see Whitehead.

A maker of rubber bags in Cheapside swore that a rubber bag was purchased of him. It was proven later that the bag was ordered by Wilson, but was found by the police in Gallagher's room at the Charing Cross Hotel. A policeman testified that he found a legal work in Gallagher's possession, in which a paragraph relative to treason and felony was marked. The prisoner was then remanded for further hearing.

The Dublin Murder Cases.

DUBLIN, April 20th.—Eugene Kingston, arrested at Liverpool on Wednesday, charged with being connected with the Phœnix Park murders, was arraigned to-day, and after a hearing was remanded to prison to answer the charge of conspiracy to murder.

The trial of Timothy Kelly for complicity in the murder of Cavendish and Burke, was resumed this morning. After calling a few more witnesses the Crown announced their case closed.

Unable to Agree.

DUBLIN, April 20th.—The Kelly trial was concluded to-day. The jury at 6 o'clock retired. After remaining out some time they returned and announced that they were unable to agree. When the disagreement of the jury became known, the crowds around the Court cheered Kelly and the jurors.

Non-Explosive.

LONDON, April 20th.—It has been ascertained that the box found near the *Times* office last night did not contain any explosive material.

Views of London Journals.

LONDON, April 20th.—The *Standard* says: "We believe the day will come when miscreants like O'Donovan Rossa will be hunted out of both continents."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that the evidence that the dynamite plots now under investigation were hatched in New York is as clear as the proof which the foreign police possessed twenty-five years ago that Mazzini's plots against Italy were hatched in England, and it says the extradition of Rossa from the United States is about as likely as Mazzini's was from England.

Unity of Action Proposed.

LONDON, April 20th.—Sir John Rose writes to the *Times*, urging that England invite all civilized nations to unite in securing the enactment of laws of extradition of any person who shall commit atrocities under the veil of political motives.

A Murderous Prussian.

NEW YORK, April 20th.—The *Herald's* Paris correspondent telegraphs: The Boulevard des Italiens was the theater this evening of a murderous scene by which the lives of three people were imperiled, and for which no serious explanation can be given. About half-past 4 a Prussian named Atocholler, who is known on the Bourse, drew a revolver on a police agent named Maroselli, who was standing in front of the passage de l'Opera, and would have shot him but for the interference of bystanders, who threw themselves upon him. He contrived, nevertheless, to discharge six shots, by which three persons were severely wounded. Their names are Cussac, Fearon and Mme. Alaire, all three of whom were dangerously wounded. From inquiry, which has been instituted, it appears that after quitting the Bourse, Atocholler repaired to a shooting gallery in the passage de l'Opera, where he practiced until 4 o'clock. Then he loaded his revolver and attacked Maroselli on leaving the passage, without any explanable motive. His supposed attempt was committed in a moment of mental derangement, caused by losses on the Bourse. When in the hands of the police the prisoner kept repeating that the French were dogs, and that he was glad he had killed one of them.

Immigrants En Route.

LIVERPOOL, April 20th.—About 3,000 emigrants left to-day for Canada, most of whom are bound for Manitoba. It is estimated that they take away capital to the amount of $500,000.

Collision of Steamers.

BILBOA, April 20th.—A collision occurred off here between the English steamer Thames and the Spanish steamer Magdalena Vicenta. The latter sunk with all persons on board. Two of the crew of the Thames were drowned.

Attempted Suicide of a Would-be Regicide.

BELGRADE, April 20th.—The report that Clen Marcovitch, the woman who tried to shoot King Milan in the cathedral here, has taken her own life in prison, is not true. She attempted to commit suicide, but failed, and is now recovering from her wounds.

Extensive Conflagration.

DELHI (India), April 20th.—There has been an extensive conflagration in this city. Two thousand houses are destroyed, and a great number of families are destitute and homeless.

Determined to Oppose the French.

MADEIRA, April 20th.—Advise from Tamatar state that the natives are busily engaged in making weapons. They declare that they will not surrender an inch of territory to the French invaders.

The Quebec Fire.

QUEBEC, April 20th.—Smoking ruins and the easterly wing mark the situation of the old Parliament House. The walls are standing, showing how substantially it was built. All the offices in the burned house will be transferred. The only loss will be about $25,000 on the library.

INSANITY IN CRIMINALS.—The opponents of capital punishment in France have just been furnished with a new weapon. The last time that the guillotine was set up in the Place de la Roquette the criminal upon whom it was employed was a youth named Menesclou, who murdered a little girl under circumstances of appalling atrocity, about two years since. His conduct was so abominable that even a Paris jury could not discover any extenuating circumstance for him, although it was admitted that his intelligence was of the lowest order. When, however, he was dissected at the Ecole Pratique d'Anatomie certain cerebral lesions were brought to light, and those who wage war against the guillotine declared that he was not responsible for his actions. This view has been greatly strengthened within the last few days by the fact that the convict's mother has become a lunatic. It appears, moreover, that her sister is also insane, and that her father committed suicide. These revelations have given a new impetus in France to the endless controversy respecting mental unsoundness in relation to criminal impulse.

Most of our stock-dealers write with a cattle-pen.

RAILROAD BUILDING IN CALIFORNIA.

The following memoranda concerning the railroads now in process of construction in California, their length, and the character of the country through which they are being built, is obtained from official sources, and can be relied upon. The information is of interest to all, whether in city or country, whether agriculturists or business men. First comes the extension of the Oregon Branch of the Central Pacific Railroad: (1) The road from Redding to Bailey's (Lower Soda Springs), will be 60 miles in length. The line runs along the Sacramento river, closely following its high-water mark, through a canyon country, compelling costly construction and numerous crossings. The country back from the river rises into broken mountains, covered with brush and of but little value. Settlers are few, and engaged only in mining and stock raising. The minimum grade of this section is 70 feet per mile. (2) The road from Bailey's to Berryvale (or Sisson's) will be 13 miles in length. The line rises away from the river toward the summit, requiring above Berryvale a steady up-grade of 116 feet per mile. It follows the east side of the Sacramento canyon. The country is heavily timbered, fir predominating, and has but few inhabitants. (3) The road from Berryvale to Black Butte Summit will be seven and four-fifths miles. It runs over bench lands, timbered and comparatively smooth, with occasional meadows, all of which are cultivated and occupied. Black Butte Summit is on the ridge or divide between the waters of the Sacramento and Klamath rivers. (4) The road from Black Butte Summit to Shasta river (near Butteville) will be eight and two-fifths miles in length. The line descends into the Shasta valley, through land of a hilly rather than a mountainous character. The country is well timbered, being covered with pine and fir. The district is sparsely settled. (5) The road from Shasta river to the head of Willow creek will be thirty-three miles in length. The line runs through the Shasta valley, which is from ten to twenty miles wide. The land is mostly level, destitute of timber, and well adapted to stock-raising. Quite a number of settlers are located there, the chief industry being the dairy business. (6) The road from the head of Willow creek to the Klamath river will be two miles in length. The road, as surveyed, runs through a canyon, down a grade of ninety feet to the mile. The country is hilly, bare of timber, and contains but few settlers. (7) The road from the Klamath river to Fox's, on Cottonwood creek, will be eight miles in length. It runs over a good country, which is well settled, the principal business being farming and stock-raising. The district is bare of timber. The road from Fox's to the State line will be seven and one-fifth miles in length. The survey here passes up Cottonwood canyon, on a grade of 116 feet to the mile. There is some timber on the land, principally pine and fir. In the district there are a few valleys and hills, suitable for pasturage. The total mileage of this Oregon branch of the Central Pacific Railroad will be one hundred and thirty-nine and two-fifths miles. Next comes the San Joaquin Valley and Yosemite Railroad: The road from Berenda to the end of the survey at Perry's Ranch, will be twenty-five and seven-tenth miles in length. For the first thirteen miles the road runs over rolling plains; the remainder is through a broken foot-hill country. Next is the Winters and Ukiah Railroad: From Vacaville (four miles from Elmira, on the California Pacific Railroad), the survey was commenced toward Clear Lake, distant, at the town of Lakeport, seventy miles. The survey has been completed forty-two miles. It runs through a mountainous country, although there are numerous small valleys suitable for grazing or cultivation. Next comes the Northern Division of the Southern Pacific Railroad. From San Francisco to Soledad the distance is one hundred and forty-three miles. From Soledad to the junction with the main line in Tulare valley the road will be one hundred and sixty-one and seven-tenths miles in length. From the junction on the main line to San Francisco, via Soledad, the distance is three hundred and four and six-tenths miles—via Martinez two hundred and ninety-nine and four-tenths miles. The proposed road from Soledad to the junction with the main line in Tulare valley will run southerly for about sixty-four miles up the valley of the Salinas river. This valley contains some good agricultural land, with high hills on each side, affording pasturage. The line then turns eastward up the valley of the Estralla and San Juan creeks, crossing the coast range of mountains at an elevation of over seventeen hundred feet, into the Tulare valley, across which it will run easterly for about forty-seven miles to the junction with the main line. South of Tulare lake the country is low and swampy for a considerable distance, caused by the overflow of Kern river and Tulare lake. The agricultural land in the Salinas valley will require irrigation. When irrigated, as is the case with much other land in California, it becomes extremely productive. [Argonaut.

AUSTRALASIA.

The Australia, which has arrived at San Francisco, brings the following news:

The resignation of the Portfolio of Works by Mr. Copeland, of the New South Wales Ministry, is now officially announced.

The Waitenga Hotel and stables, in Wairarapa, New Zealand, have been destroyed by fire.

The death is announced of Captain Frederick Charles Standish, aged 50. Deceased was formerly Chief Commissioner of Police at Victoria.

A dispatch from Alexandria, New Zealand, dated March 26th, has the following with reference to the last Maori outbreak: This morning, the obstructionists, numbering about forty, rode on horseback into Alexandria, Mahuki leading the way, shouting like a lunatic, and calling upon his God to save him and destroy the Europeans. Coming up the road leading from the Whatiwhatihoe bridge into the township, they encountered Mr. Aubin, the well-known storekeeper. They immediately seized and bound him, and pitched him into the fern like a pig. Another European, seeing their advance, "made tracks," and got safely away. Directly afterwards they were met by the European cavalry, who made very short work of them, the whole party being quickly apprehended and lodged in the redoubt, to await the course of justice.

An extensive fire has occurred at Crispe & Swinbourne's timber store, situate in Bourke street, at Melbourne. The large stock of timber was completely destroyed.

Mete Kingi Paetakei, a loyal Chief of Wanganui, has waited upon Sir William Jervois, the new Governor, at Wellington, and after formally welcoming him to the Colony, invited him to attend a large native gathering to be held at Wanganui in the first week in April.

The Legislative Assembly of New South Wales has passed, by a very large majority, a vote of £150,000 for immigration purposes.

It rather takes the spirit out of a man who has bragged to a friend of the sagacity of his setter dog to have that friend go hunting with him, and be led by that dog a furious chase of three miles across stumpy bogs and finally tree an excited house-cat. —[Boston Post.

It is estimated that $25,000,000 worth of small fruits are sold annually in the city of New York.

THAT AMATEUR FLUTE.

Hear the fluter with his flute—
Silver flute!
Oh, what a world of wailing is awakened by his toot!
How it demi-semi quavers
On the maddened air of night!
And defieth all endeavors
To escape the sound or sight
Of the flute, flute, flute,
With its tootle, tootle, toot—
With reiterated tootings of exasperated toots,
The long-protracted tootelings of agonizing toots,
Of the flute, flute, flute, flute,
Flute, flute, flute,
And the wheezing and the spittings of its toots.

Should he get that other flute—
Golden flute—
Oh, what a deeper anguish will its presence institoot!
How his eyes to heaven he'll raise,
As he plays,
All the days!
How he'll stop us on our ways
With its praise!
And the people, oh, the people!
That don't live up in the steeple,
But inhabit Christian parlors
Where he visiteth and plays—
Where he plays, plays, plays,
In the cruelest of ways,
And he thinks we ought to listen,
And expects us to be mute,
Who would rather have the earache
Than the music of his flute—
Of his flute, flute, flute,
And the tootings of its toot—
Of the toots wherein he tooteleth its agonizing toot,
Of the fluet, fluit, floot,
Phlute, phlewt, phlewht,
And the tootle-tootle-tooting of his toot.
—[Boston Transcript.

CANADIAN FOLK-TALE.

Once upon a time, a long time ago, there was a very beautiful Princess, and she was very rich, and of course she had lovers by the dozen, who used to come to her house in the evening and play the fiddle and glare at each other all through the *veillee* until the King and Queen called from the back bed-room that it was time for all the young people to be getting home or what would the neighbors say?

But many though her lovers were, the Princess would have none of them, and nobody could make out what objection she could possibly find to one after another of her suitors. At last, when she had refused every eligible Prince that there was in the four parishes, her parents insisted upon knowing the reason, and she told them after much urging.

"You see, dear pa and dear ma," said the Princess, making a rosebud of the prettiest little mouth there was in the universe, "I should like a husband who was real affectionate and who could love me properly. These young men are all so timid that if I should marry one of them I would certainly find that he did not kiss me and say nice things to me half often enough, and then I should die of neglect or be compelled to kiss some one else, and that would be wrong. So, dear pa and ma, I have resolved not to marry until I find a sweetheart who has two pairs of lips, and can give me 100,000 kisses every day in the week and 200,000 on Sundays and feasts of obligation."

"Unhappy girl!" said the King, taking off his *tuque* to scratch his head in his perplexity, "I have a good mind to——" But at that time the Queen saw the old sow and all the little pigs walking in through the front gate into the garden where hollyhocks and sunflowers and onions and beets and carnations and other flowers were, and they had to catch up the tongs and call the little yellow dog, Marteau, and sally forth, so no one ever knew what the King had a good mind to do.

With the young Princes in that and the surrounding parishes learned of the Princess' determination they were at first very joyous, but after ciphering it out on slates and shingles they came to the conclusion that, nice as kisses were and pretty as was the Princess, 100,000 kisses a day would leave them very little leisure for anything else, and as she had a pair of very black eyes, with a flash in them when she was angry, and could put her little foot down with force enough to split her sabot, they felt convinced that if she had made up her mind to have these kisses and her husband was unable or unwilling to furnish them, why——

Now, there was a young Prince, who lived away out in the Concessions—the back parishes, where they only had one mail a week—and so it was a good while before he heard of the Princess and her beauty, and finally of the remarkable conditions which she had resolved to exact of her husband. But when he did hear about her he made up his mind to win her, and so he went and consulted the Chancellor.

"Do you really love her so much?" said the Chancellor.

"I do," replied the Prince, "and though I have never seen her I feel so drawn toward her that if she will not marry me I will go off to Meriden in the Connecticut and work in the factories. One hundred thousand kisses a day and two hundred thousand on Sunday and *fetes d'obligation!* Alas, there are not more than 70 Sundays and holidays in the year! But then it will be leap year soon!"

"Very well, my son," said the Chancellor; "then I will tell you how to win the Princess. Go to the store and bring half an ell of black velvet and two tobacco pipes and a false mustache, and do thus and so with them, and then go to the parish where the Princess lives and hire yourself out to the boss of the big saw-mill to work on the day gang, and all will be well."

So the Prince paid the Chancellor his fee—four livres and ten sous—and went and did all that the Chancellor had told them.

And so one evening, as the Princess was standing at the attic windows of the royal palace, doing up her hair, she looked out and saw in the sunlight a tall and remarkably well-built young man, with a black velvet mask on, leaning negligently against the fence, smoking two pipes.

By and by an old gentleman came along and stopped to speak with him, and when he was answering the old gentleman he took one pipe out of his mouth respectfully and went on smoking the other. This surprise the Princess, and running to the door she called the old gentleman to come to her, and said to him: "Excuse me, sir, but who is that young man, and why does he smoke two pipes?"

The old gentleman—it was the Chancellor—replied: "You are very excusable, Miss. That is a young man who works on the day gang in the big sawmill, and he has $14 a month and his board. He comes from back in the Concession, and the reason why he wears a mask is because he has two mouths."

"Two mouths!" cried the Princess, excitedly.

"Yes, two mouths. And of course he does not want to be stared at by everybody, so he wears that velvet mask."

"Is he married?" asked she.

"He is not, miss," said the Chancellor, "and he never will be, for he has vowed to have no woman for a wife who will be satisfied with less than 100,000 kisses every day and 200,000 on Sundays and *fetes d'obligation!*"

"Oh, heavens!" cried the Princess. "How fortunate that I should have seen him! He and no one else shall be my husband!"

So the Chancellor ran and called the Prince back, and introduced him to the Princess and her family, and the marriage was agreed upon. By this time it was quite dark, and as they were sitting together on the doorstep the Princess asked the Prince if really and truly he had two mouths.

"My dearest," said the Prince, "do you think for a moment that I would be capable of deceiving you!"

"I know there are two holes in the mask," said the Princess, "but they may be the same lips. Why should you wear that hateful old mask anyway?"

"That is a long story, my dear," he replied, "but I will prove to you that I am not betraying your confidence. Here!" and slipping off the mask he gave her a kiss of the first magnitude. "Was that good? Perhaps you may prefer the other mouth; some girls, however, object to mustaches," and slipping on the false mustache he gave the Princess another kiss.

"I really don't know which is best," said the Princess, reflectively. "Let me have another of each sort."

Then the Prince explained to her that the reason why he wore the mask was because a hateful fairy was an enemy of himself and his family, and wished to steal one of his precious mouths from him, and so deprive him of one-half of the pleasure of his life. This she would have the power to do if he showed anyone his two mouths by daylight; hence he wore his mask. "But after dark," he continued, "there is no danger whatever."

Well, and so they were married, and they lived very happily together for the first few weeks of their wedded life. Every morning before daylight the Princess would get up and prepare breakfast for the Prince, and he would set off for the sawmill while yet it was dark, so as to relieve his partner, who worked on the night gang, when the bell rang at sunrise. And all day long he wore his mask, and at sunset he went home, reaching the house after dark.

And about the 100,000 kisses? Eh, my friends, that I cannot say, but the Princess always seemed to have a contented air, and she was a famous hand at arithmetic and was a woman who could always stand up for her rights.

But, naturally enough, the Prince reflected that some day she would find out all about the trick, and that she would never forgive him, so the next market day when he saw the Chancellor he asked his advice, and the Chancellor said: "Do thus and so and all will be well."

So, on the succeeding Sunday, the Prince went out into the woods and caught a small bird, and kept it in his hand in his pocket, and went back into the house, and, as was her invariable custom on Sundays when he was at home, the Princess began teasing him about being afraid of the fairy. "She could do you no earthly harm," said she, "and, besides, you are nearly twenty thousand kisses behind today already, and it is almost vesper time. How on earth do you expect to catch up if you only use one mouth? Oh! if I was a great big man like you I wouldn't be afraid of a little bit of a fairy?"

So the Prince pretended to be annoyed, and he said: "All right, then! I'll risk it if you will; but mind, it will be your fault if anything happens." And he slipped up his hand with the bird in it to unfasten the mask, and as he took off the velvet—whiff! out flew the bird in the Princess' face and then out through the door.

"There!" said the Prince, "now you've done it! There goes my best mouth! Whew, how it hurt! It was like drawing a cork out of a bottle of jam beer (ginger beer)—pop! See, the fairy is flying over the fence with it!"

"Yes, indeed; I see the mustache!" said the Princess. "I am so sorry, but perhaps I can coax it back." So she ran after the bird, pouting out her lips and saying: "Cheep! cheep!" in the most bewitching manner, but the bird would not return, and she had to go back to her husband sorrowfully.

"Never mind, my dear," said he, soothingly; "it does not make any difference." "Oh," she sobbed, "but it will. Now that you have but one pair of lips, how can you take more than fifty thousand kisses a day?"

"Well, we must make them extra nice once," said the Prince, "and make up for it that way. Beside, there is this advantage—my pipes and tobacco will last me twice as long now."

This reflection cheered the Princess up; so she dried her eyes and used the velvet mask to trim her bonnet with, and she and the Prince lived happily ever afterward, and this awful experience had one good effect—never afterward did she attempt to pry into her husbands secrets.

And that's all.—[New York World.

FASHION NOTES.

Short sleeves will be worn the coming season.

As many as six different colors appear in some of the new Ottoman ribbon cock's-comb corsage bows.

New cotton dress goods exhibit greater variety in color and designs than ever, while the finish is simply admirable.

Gold Devonshire lace is seen upon imported white opera hats, trimmed also with white ostrich tips powdered with gold.

Crimped frills of tinted crape set against standing, lightly-gathered ruffles of Oriental lace, are worn inside the neck and sleeves of evening dresses.

New brocaded Ottoman silks have for designs sprays of flowers with their fruits, strawberries, blackberries, plums, pears, apples and Mandarin oranges.

Printed India pongees of light weight appear in the new colors for grounds, with harmonizing tints in the designs, which are in a variety of large and small flowers, fruits, Oriental and kaleidoscopic patterns, and a variety of polka-dot effects.

A large rosette or bow of velvet ribbon, with a square or horseshoe buckle of Strauss pebble, is worn on the left side of the dress just below the waist. Crushed strawberry, cerise, scarlet and garnet shades are worn with black satin dresses.

In-door dresses for morning have the neck cut out in a low, sharp point, and finished with a standing collar. A military standing collar of white linen with a chemisette fastened by tiny buttons is worn inside of the V-shaped neck of the dress.

The dark tartan-like tweeds and cheviots are called Braemars; those in fine checks, in subdued but bright shades of color, are known as Ivercaulds, and those of a dark brown, with faint dashes of gold, scarlet and dark green in the woof, are styled Craiglevars.

Full dress robes for ladies in mourning are of black satin, with a vest and plaited skirt of purple satin. Wide bands of black English crape are put down the skirt between the plaits. Folds of white crape are placed inside the neck, and amethysts, with pearls and diamonds, are the jewels.

The favorite style of tile decoration for hearths to-day is in imitation of polished woods. Deep browns, reds, and black represent maples, mahogany, cherry, and walnut, the high glaze of the tile giving the exact effect of the polish of natural woods. Minton tiles and Japanese tiles are always in demand.

Pretty dress suits for boys have a green velvet blouse and knickerbockers. A band of black velvet ribbon is passed around the short knee-breeches and tied in a bow on the outside seam. The long stockings are of black silk, and the low patent leather buskins have a large velvet bow. The wide collar and cuffs are of white lace.

Young ladies' evening dresses of pale blue, pink or green surah have Jersey waists of silk that are cut half low and round in the neck behind. Puffs of white *mousseline de soie* edge the neck, tulle is folded inside it, and a bouquet of roses is worn around the puffs on the left side. The puffed panniers are gathered to the Jersey around the hips, and the skirt is covered with ruffles of surah and of lace.

The Cordova leather guipure, already mentioned as a novelty abroad, has appeared upon Paris-made bonnets and hats of plush, kid and velvet. This decoration also extends to dress garniture, and among the magnificent dresses worn by Mme. Patti is one of doe-colored plush, with flounces and bodice made up with bands of leather lace. The skirt is trimmed with an embroidery of leather on a plush ground.

A London paper describes a few of the court dresses which were ordered for the Berlin fetes. One train absorbed forty pounds of gold thread, and several required over thirty pounds to complete them. A well-known German grande dame ordered a dress of glaring red satin, profusely embroidered with copper-colored gold and iridescent bead trimming of renaissance pattern. The train of this dress cost £230. A Silesian princess ordered a train of sky-blue velvet, over three yards in length, covered all over with miniature escutcheons, bearing her quarterings embroidered in silver.

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS," 15c. Ask for it. Complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.

FREEHAND NOTES.

AN ENGLISHMAN ON AMERICAN MODERN SOCIETY.

Also as Seen by American Eyes—Various Musical Events—Social Meanderings —Lectures—Engaged—Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18, 1883.

I remember receiving a letter once from an amiable cynic, all about modern society in America. The writer quoted the traveling Englishman's remark, "Society? Didn't see any, you know. Saw a lot of boys and girls dancing," and added, "The Englishman failed to grasp the purpose and significance of American society, which are simply those of a valentine." It sounded oracular enough, but long did I ponder upon the possible purpose and significance of a valentine before the true solution of the enigma dawned upon my mental horizon. A valentine exists to carry a declaration of love, or at least of favorable selection. American society, ditto, according to the cynic; yet it is not cynical, nor even objectionable, except as it crowds brilliant men and women who have the misfortune to be married into an unconsidered mass of onlookers at the gambolings of their descendants, when they are really best fitted to lead and govern, by virtue of their experience.

THE AMERICAN DAUGHTER NEEDS SUPPRESSING

As badly as ever international novel-writer has tried to point it out. Life is not such an unmitigated woe that those who give it must spend their days in expiatory sacrificial slavery to those who have received it; or if it is, the burden is universal and the poor parents need consoling too. The peculiarities of the average American household have never been set forth in stories or on the stage with full justice and insight; perhaps only Thackeray could do it. I am reminded of the fascinating women who are lost to society through the excessive prominence of their dancing boys and girls, by a conversation I had the honor to hear, during the course of which an elderly lady gave the most interesting reminiscences of her life, moved thereto by the account of the sale by public vendue of the Yates homestead, or Brinckerhoff estate, as it was called, in Chittenango, Madison county, New York. The lady had often visited at the house, quite a famous one in the country, through the local fame of Judge Yates, and had seen the famous Lafayette carriage, built for the Marquis of Lafayette at Baltimore, and used by him during his tour through the States in 1824, when he revisited America upon the invitation of President Monroe. The carriage was sold when the Marquis returned to France, and so came into the possession of Judge Yates. It was tall, it was heavy, it was yellow, with a stand for the postilion at the back. Great was the awe of the children who were permitted to look at it in those early days the old lady was recalling. She had many tales of the quaint treasures of the old house, the clocks, the porcelain; the wonderful, smooth old Madeira, costlier than portable gold; the beautiful, stately Dutch hospitality that characterized the house, where all was permeated by that fine, impalpable savor that for want of a better word we call aristocracy.

THE ARISTOCRACY OF PLAYING

Is surely Mr. Zech's. Last Wednesday he played part of a toccata and fugue by Bach, arranged for the piano by Taussig. It was massive and full and strong, as Bach's music always is, less conscious than Milton, and more at peace with the world than Bethoven, and Mr. Zech has a manly, intellectual interpretation for all the music of this most marvelous master. On Friday evening Henry Heyman gave a concert for the benefit of his pupil, young Landsberger, who wishes to go abroad to study. Little Mrs. Carmichael-Carr was constantly at the piano, and other pupils beside Landsberger appeared with violins and cellos galore. It was a pretty concert. Little Landsberger, when his master told him to tune his violin, promptly handed it to Mr. Heyman himself, but with a desolated self-possession that long-suffering man screwed the strings to the proper tension, and even did as much for young Hochstadter, who played the other violin in a concertante for two solo violins, by Mozart, arranged by David. An adorable little person was Edgar Strauss, a pupil of Julius Hinrichs. He played the violoncello, and was given Goltermann's "Adagio" and "Tarantalle" for a solo. He was about 13, and, after taking the audience quite into his confidence, with a broad smile, he fell upon his instrument, with an air of saying, "See me do it. I know I can; I've done it before to-night," and demonstrated his ability, caressing much music out of the big strings with his trained little paw, a slight conscientious apprehensiveness underlying his bravado, while he played as if he knew that he must do his best, for the cello wouldn't help him a bit.

MISS PAULINE OLMSTEAD

Was the vocalist of the evening—her first appearance in this city, the programme said. She had a rich, full, low, mezzo voice, almost descending to the dignity of contralto, and her only fault of execution was in using the covered quality too often and too continuously. It gave her voice a veiled sound which is not part of it. She is a pretty woman, and wore a white dress. Ben Clark took Harry Gillig's place on the programme, the latter being suddenly called away from the city, and in consequence there was a slight vagueness or wavering uncertainty at one place in the duet from "Don Pasquale." Mrs. Carr did all that a fond accompanist could, and the gale was successfully weathered. I wrote you a description of Fred. Yates' picture that had been in the Paris salon—the three boys teasing a caged mouse in a barn. W. H. L. Barnes has bought the picture, and the completed portrait of Dr. Stebbins by the same artist, will be seen at the coming art exhibition. There is apparently a special inspiration worked out in the yellow background against which Dr. Stebbins delights an observing world. Is it a phœnix effect? has been asked regarding it, or is the Doctor trampling on the flames of the Hereafter? Robert Hinckley, the Boston artist, is looking up details for a large picture which he expects to finish in a year or two, the subject being rather odd—to commemorate Morton's discovery of ether. He is in search of portraits and names of those who were present in the gallery where the discovery was first successfully used. That weird person, Elihu Vedder, designs to paint in his Roman studio the head of Samson, which made the frontispiece of Harper's Christmas.

QUAINT EYES—FRENCH LECTURE.

For a year or two the stones called cat's-eyes have been dear to the fancy of buyers, and now arises a larger variety of the same stone, called tiger's-eyes. I saw a pair at a jeweler's place yesterday. They quite lived up to their name, being large, wild and tawny, like the eyeballs of animals of the cat tribe. These were hemispheres, about five-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, opaque, but taking so high a polish as to appear translucent, and further deserving their name of eye by a singular quality of drinking in light without throwing it off, and flecked and shot in their depths with flecks of green and gold and bronze. They are found in Hungary, and this pair was set in a square mounting of gold and platinum, with tiny brilliants on the outer rim.

Miss Agnes Tobin has arranged a very pleasant pastime for a number of her friends. A course of lectures, to be delivered at her home on California street, began on Friday. The lectures are in French, and are to be delivered by M. Paget, a favorite instructor and litterateur of the city. The subject of the course is "The French Peasant"—in these days of anarchy and upheaveal a far-reaching one, though M. Paget inclines to the belief that the French peasant is not dynamitophilously given, but that his city brethren are responsible for communistic discontent. "The Breton Peasant" is the subject of the next lecture. I must tell you of

A VERY SAD ACCIDENT,

Which happened to John Thellberg, a young chemist of this city, whose talent gave him a high position for some time during his residence in the Sandwich Islands. He was trying an experiment with caustic soda. There was an explosion, and the chemicals flew into his eyes. He had presence of mind to remember that acid antidotes alkali, and drenched his eyes with vinegar. The prompt measure is all that will save his sight, if it is to be saved; but just at present he is terribly ill and anxious at the Baldwin Hotel, only able to distinguish light from darkness, dependent on his friends and attendant for food even; and to increase one's sympathy, if that were possible, Mr. Thellberg is a man of as great bodily as mental vigor, being more than six feet in hight, and of that sanguine blonde type which we associate with the Vikings. Apropos, why have we not in California those "emergency lessons" that are exciting so much interest in London, New York and Boston, which instruct, under competent teachers, in what should be done in case of accident before a physician can be obtained. The classes in Boston are limited to forty members, as the lectures are illustrated by a living model, and forty is the largest number that can conveniently see, hear and ask questions. It certainly seems a good thing. We have the prospect of a brief

VISIT FROM DR. PLATT,

When he may possibly bring Miss Nina Platt with him. Miss Arner, niece of the late Daniel Cook, is to marry Mr. Boyd at the end of April, and Dr. Platt is to be the officiating clergyman. People talk, too, quite wildly of the engagement of Miss May Smith, one of the brightest and most interesting of the San Francisco girls, to Henry Janin, of Mexican engineering fame. The young lady is a sister of Hamilton Smith, the accomplished engineer. And when every other topic is exhausted, and every problem of life and mind satisfactorily solved, somebody counts "One, two, three," and one-half the city says to the other half, "Who is writing the Randolphs of Redwoods?" It is a serial story of curious characteristics, taking in vain the names of many San Franciscans who flourished in 1868 or thereabouts.

PHILIP SHIRLEY.

NOTES ON ART AND ARTISTS.

The church plate in Yorkshire is about to receive historical notice at the hands of the Yorkshire Archæological Society.

A fine collection of drawings by Gericault has been given to the Ecole des Beaux Arts for the library by the Marquis de Varennes.

Bret, one of the few good painters of marines in England, is about to start on a long voyage about the world, including Japan on his way.

The students and Alumni of the Royal Academy schools are to form a Royal Academy Students' Club at No. 17 Golden square, London.

The sculptor, Alexander Doyle, of New Orleans, has modeled the bust of John Howard Payne for the monument erected by Mr. Corcoran, of Washington.

A large and very complete collection of the paintings of Fragonard, belonging to M. Malvillan, of Grasse, has been bought for $80,000 by the French Government.

A great loan collection of Indian jewelry, to which native Princes will be asked to contribute, will form one of the attractions of the International Exhibition at Calcutta.

A Chicago painter named Pebbles took the death-mask of the late Postmaster-General Howe. In 1871 Mr. Pebbles painted two portraits of Mr. Howe, one for his family, the other for the Historical Society of Madison, Wis.

Connecticut owns the first replica of Stuart's original portrait of Washington, made for Boston. It was painted by Stuart in 1800 and brought him $800; the frame cost $200. A Hartford paper thinks it worth $50,000 at present.

Among the many in Paris who are bitten by the mania for pictures is a gentleman who never fails to attend the sales of the Hotel des Ventes. His whim is to always buy the first picture offered, giving as one reason that the attendance is small at the opening of the sale.

John Bell, R. A., a sculptor who first exhibited in 1832, has just finished a "Hesitation of Eve." Eve holds the fruit in her right hand and is partially covered by her long hair. The serpent is a cobra, twined about the stump of an apple tree, and on its hood is carved a death's head.

Mr. Thaxter, the young sculptor of Florence, continues to sell statuary after death, for his studio remains open; his "Love's First Dream" has been put in marble, and some $16,000 has been realized on work left more or less complete. An unfinished bust called "Reverie," of which the face is modeled, will form part of his monument in Florence.

A very interesting find is that of some laborers in Wales, near Llanfair-fechan, last month. They came on a stone pillar seven feet high and four and a half feet in the round, bearing an inscription, duly abbreviated, which reads: "Imperator Cæsar Trajanus Hadrianus Augustus Pontifex Maximus Tribunitia Potestate Pater Patriæ Consul III. A Kanovio Milia passuum VIII." It is a mile-stone eight miles from the station known in the Antonine Itinerary as Conovium and elsewhere Canubium, and was erected between the years 119 and 138 A. D. Conovium was the Welsh Caerhun.

HOSPITALITY.—True hospitality has a deep meaning. It springs from the soul, and is a visible way of exhibiting one's social and friendly nature. Emerson's idea of hospitality would not coincide with many of our over-anxious housekeepers, who, when an unexpected guest arrives, feel that the whole arrangement of domestic affairs must be brought to a standstill and the attention of every one turned to getting up an elaborate entertainment, no matter what the cost of time and inconvenience. He says: "I pray you, oh, excellent wife, cumber not yourself and me to get a curiously rich dinner for this man and woman who have just alighted at our door; nor a bed chamber made ready at too great cost; these things, if they are curious in them, they can get for a few shillings in any village inn; but rather let the stranger see, if he will, in your looks, accents and behavior, your heart and earnestness, your thought and will, that which he cannot buy at any price in any city, and which he may travel twenty miles, and dine sparely and sleep hardly, to behold. Let not the emphasis of hospitality lie in bed and board; but let truth and love and honor and courtesy flow in all thy deeds."

Not far from Louisville, Ky., there is a monastery of Trappist monks. A visitor to this strange building is said to feel as if he had stepped back into the Middle Ages. The abbot's chair is a sort of elevated throne, and in order to reach it he must pass over his own grave. The monks live on vegetable diet alone. They rise at 2 o'clock in the morning, and when they die they are buried without coffins. There are sixty of them in the monastery.

DR. BENSON'S Skin Cure consists of both internal and external treatment at the same time, and it makes the skin white, soft and smooth. It contains no poisonous drugs, $1, at druggists.

FARM AND FRUIT.

THE TARIFF QUESTION AMONG WOOL GROWERS.

Action of the Ohio State Association—Water for Sheep—Varieties of Tomatoes —Miscellaneous Notes.

At the Ohio Wool-Growers' Convention, held at Columbus a few days since, all parts of the State were represented by delegates from local associations of wool-producers, and the recently passed tariff bill and its effects upon interests of sheep owners was the principal topic considered. This met with very warm attention, and the action taken indicates the complications and inharmonies for political parties which are in store for the future upon this question.

The Secretary of the Convention read the report of the committee in Congress in reference to the tariff bill. It was a lengthy document, says a dispatch, and "showed plainly the injustice to the wool-growers respecting raw wools, by reduction thereon, while there was a general increase upon manufactured woolens."

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the Convention:

The wool-growers of Ohio hereby express their indignation at the injustice done to the producers of wool and the business of sheep husbandry by the recent action of Congress in reducing the duty on wools, and the way in which it was done is condemned by this Association. These facts and others leading to the same conclusions demand of wool-growers and others connected with agricultural pursuits the most serious consideration and lead us to the expression of the following sentiments:

First—That it is our duty to commence at once and pursue unremittingly an effort to remove the injustice done to our interests by demanding a restoration of the tariff on wools, as established by the law of 1886.

Second—To assist in accomplishing the aforesaid ends we must take measures to unite and consolidate the efforts of all the wool-growers of the United States who agree with us, because the combined action of the manufacturers and their great wealth gives them the means of employing a lobby to represent them before Congress, which has heretofore placed the wool-growers entirely in their power, and because it is difficult, owing to their separation and distance from each other, to secure joint and concurrent action among wool-growers, or to sustain a lobby to represent them before committees or in the halls of legislation.

Resolved, That the duty and the right of representation both justify and require such action among wool-growers as will promote and increase their influence in the halls of legislation, and save them hereafter from the humiliation of jibes and sneers when legislators are asked to provide for their interests, and this object will be best secured by making it generally understood that there are more than 600,000 wool-growers, who are qualified voters in the United States, and that hereafter they will support those only who recognize the right of wool-growers to reasonable and just legislative protection.

Resolved, That a committee of nine be appointed, charged with the duty of corresponding with existing State wool-growers' organizations, and such persons in other States as they deem best, in reference to the organization of a United States Wool-Growers' Association, and that said committee have full power to do whatever they deem advisable and necessary in order to complete the initiatory and preliminary steps necessary for the organization of such association.

Upon adopting the above the Chair appointed as a committee thereunder, upon the part of Ohio, W. N. Cowden, A. E. Sprague, J. C. Stephens, J. H. Kirkpatrick, S. W. Thomas, David Harpster, J. Pow, R. K. Willis and M. J. Lawrence, who are leading parties in interest in that State.

WATER FOR SHEEP.

How many farmers totally neglect providing water for their flocks, says the London *Farm and Home*, except in very hot summers, when grass and everything besides is burnt up? But there can scarcely be a doubt that pure, fresh water ought to be always within access of a flock of sheep, whether they are thought to want it or not. The most experienced and observant of shepherds can not always tell when this ought to be furnished, for some animals may be in a condition to require it and others not. The only safe rule to follow, therefore, is never to allow the deprivation to be experienced by providing water, so as to be within ready access at all times. This is what Robert Russell, the successful breeder of sheep in Kent, does. One invariable rule which he follows, both in summer and winter, being never to allow any animal on his farm to go a single day throughout the year without having ready access to two things—pure fresh water and salt. A gentleman writing upon the same subject says: Last winter I paid particular attention to the amount drank by three bucks which were stabled together, and were more easily watered with a pail than to turn them out, and I found that their daily average was a pailful, containing fourteen quarts, or fully as much for three sheep as for one horse.

FINE TOMATOES.

The Acme is one of the finest tomatoes, but not the earliest. Mr. Wilder says that the Paragon is as good as the Acme. Mr. Livingston, who originated the Acme, says that the Livingston Perfection is superior to the Acme. These improved tomatoes are as rich as a peach, and the speaker thought the tomato had been brought to perfection, and that it was a matter of rejoicing that any vegetable had been improved to so high a point. For home culture tomatoes are greatly improved by training; he planted them against vacant space on his vine trellis, and they grew five or six feet high and produced four times as much as those trailing on the ground. Mr. Grant says that he invariably trains his tomatoes on an open fence, and the fruit keeps sound and perfect there when it would not on the ground. He thought a trellis of some kind indispensable.

Miscellaneous.

A correspondent of the New York *World*, discussing the best methods of growing potatoes, says: I have grown potatoes under straw for a number of years with success, both in dry and wet seasons. I manure the ground well before plowing, drain well, mark out shallow, cover potatoes three inches deep with earth, and cover the same day with straw to the depth of five or six inches after it settles. I have had no trouble with weeds, and they are easily gathered. Never disturb them until gathering time.

John N. Dixon, who has near Oskaloosa one of the greatest fruit farms in Iowa, tells the New Sharon *Star* that he fears that 10,000 apple trees in his immense orchard, all but his willow twigs, are dead. This, he says, was occasioned by the warm, wet spell last fall, which started the sap in October, and which was frozen between the wood and bark early in December. Mr. Dixon says he has visited several of the best orchards in the State and found them in the same deplorable condition.

A farmer in Orleans county, N. Y., says he has found, by repeated experiments, that an acre of the Hubbard squashes will fatten more hogs than the corn which can be raised from the same ground will do. He says he has no trouble in keeping his squashes through the winter. He plants twenty feet apart each way, and the crop requires but little cultivation. His manner of feeding is to crack the squashes and pass them through a cutter; the seeds he saves and sells to seed-dealers.

It is better to have all the ground in an orchard occupied with vegetables that can be eaten than to allow any part of it to grow up with weeds. Edible plants do not injure the soil any more than weeds do, and if the first are not planted the last will be sure to grow unless the hoe is frequently used.—[Cincinnati Times. It is believed that this advice is much less needed in this State than at the East, but the above remarks are none the less true wherever found.

S. K. Sewell, of San Gabriel, has sold his place of forty acres to Dr. R. Shoemaker, of Philadelphia, for $25,000. Twenty acres of his tract was planted to orange trees about eight years ago. The othe twenty acres will now be planted to grapes. [Press and Horticulturist.

A fruit-grower placed tobacco stems around the trunk of peach trees, and there is not the sign of a borer in any of the trees so treated. He set the stems around the butts of the trees and tied them at the tops. It keeps off the rabbits as well, in winter.

The Swedish Government has granted a sum of $300 for this year to an entomologist, whose duty it will be to advise farmers as to the best means of destroying injurious insects.

A most important thing to be remembered in the culture of onions is to keep them clean. Let the weeds but once get the start and your crop is ruined beyond redemption.

DEATH OF A BEAUTY.—Hungary has just lost the fairest of her daughters in the person of Mlle. Marguerite de Bagadany, who was perhaps the most beautiful woman in the world. France and Germany, in the person of two distinguished representatives, long contested the honor of her hand. Count von Bismarck, son of the German Chancellor, who seems to have inherited the paternal traditions of victory, was accepted. Count Gaston de Maistre, the French champion, retired beaten from the field. But, just as all the preparations for the wedding were completed, came the melancholy intelligence of the beautiful young Hungarian's death. The Bismarck family are in the deepest grief, and have sent numerous floral wreaths, with touching inscriptions, to be placed on the coffin.—[Pall Mall Gazette.

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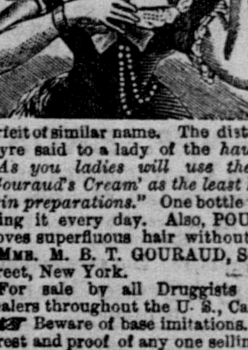

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UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

THE REAL PERSON ELIZA OF UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Interesting Account of the Times and Ways Slaves were Helped Out of Slavery into Freedom.

The following interesting as well as historical letter, written from Ripley, Ohio, a town on the Ohio river, adjoining Kentucky, and published in the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, will vividly call to mind the exciting anti-slavery times of long years ago, and to both the reader, who was a cotemporary of the events recited, and those who are younger and only read of them in books and history, will be alike repaid for its perusal. The writer says:

Many of your readers, and especially the youths of the present generation, have often seen chance illusions in print of the "Underground Railway," that mysterious route over which thousands of fugitive blacks in the old slave days were spirited to the free soil of Canada; but very few of them have ever read a true description of its workings, and thinking a few incidents in this connection from a place that was the recognized Southern terminus, or rather the headquarters of this great organization, would prove of interest, a number of the leading participants therein were interviewed. Among the prominent early leaders of the anti-slavery cause in Brown county were Rev. John Rankin and Dr. Alexander Campbell, of Ripley; Rev. Jas. Gilliland, of Red Oak; Rev. Jesse Lockhart, of Russellville; Dr. Bearce, of Decatur; Dr. Issac M. Beck and Rev. Robert B. Dobbins, of Sardinia; Rev. John B. Mahan and John Moore, of Washington township.

EARLY ORGANIZATIONS.

As early as 1825 there were numerous Colonization Societies throughout the State for the amelioration of the slaves who had escaped and the free blacks, but the Abolition Society proper was not organized in Ohio until 1834 under a recognized constitution. This society was formed for the purpose of rendering aid to the blacks in their new homes, and with its inception came the great underground railway scheme that shortly became famous for the humane work it accomplished, and a wonder and terror to the slave-holders over the border, many of whom imagined there was something "uncanny" in the manner in which their human property was spirited away. The frequency of these disappearances, however, created the most bitter animosity against the managers of the underground route, and as the slave-holders became better acquainted with its mode of operation, they were outspoken in their hostilities. At an anti-slavery meeting of the citizens of Sardinia and vicinity, held on November 21, 1838, proclamations were read wherein rewards of from $500 to $2,500 were offered for the abduction and assassination of Rev. John Rankin, Dr. Campbell, Rev. John Mahan and others, who were prominent in the movement.

THE UNDERGROUND STATIONS

Were at first from eight to fifteen miles apart, but as the movement became widespread the distance between stations became less and less, and in the latter years of its existence the average distance was only two miles. The regular route through this county traveled by escaping slaves was from Ripley, through the neighborhoods of Red Oak and Russellville to Sardinia, thence to the Quaker settlements in Clinton county. The first through passenger, of which any record was kept, was a finely formed, athletic black named John, the property of Wm. Greathouse, an extensive slave-holder, living near Washington, Mason county, Ky. He made his escape in June, 1835, his objective point being the house of Rev. John Rankin, who lived on the hill just back of town. Owing to the darkness of the night, he diverged some distance to the west, striking the farm of Franklin Dragoo, an adherent to the cause. He was directed aright, reaching the Rankin place near daylight, and it being a matter of great risk to proceed farther, he was secreted in a wheat-field until nightfall. That night he was taken to the house of Rev. John Mahan, near Sardinia, an itinerant Methodist Episcopal preacher of local celebrity. Mahan was indiscreet enough to set the black man hoeing in his garden the next day, and this coming to the ears of the party who were scouring the country in search of the slave, they came direct to Sardinia to recover their property. Mahan had been warned in time of their coming, and he advised the black man to seek safer quarters. Mahan was kidnaped by the pursuing party and taken to Washington, Mason county, Ky., where he was indicted upon the charge of

AIDING AND ABETTING A SLAVE TO ESCAPE

From the State. He was bailed out by a personal friend, but a short time after the Governor of Kentucky forwarded a requisition to the Governor of Ohio for his delivery to the authorities of Mason county, and on September 6, 1838, Governor Vance, of Ohio, issued a warrant to that effect. His friends accompanied him to Georgetown for the purpose of securing his release on a writ of habeas corpus, but it was disregarded by the Sheriff of Mason county, who was then on his way to Kentucky with Mahan. Through some technicality of law his trial did not come off for fourteen months after his imprisonment. The case was tried before Judge Walton Reid, and he was acquitted of the charge, the Judge ruling that the Court had no jurisdiction in the case, as the prisoner was a non-resident of the State, and had not been in Kentucky until brought there by legal process. Mahan's case directed attention to the unjust extradition laws of Ohio as they then existed, and that they needed revision for the protection of the personal liberty of its citizens. Governor Vance referred to it in his annual message to the Legislature in a manner that caused considerable criticism, his course being commented upon and severely censured by the press and many citizens of the State. A full report of the case was published at the time in the *Philanthropist*, the organ of the Ohio anti-Slavery Society, published by Gamaliel Bailey, Jr., at Cincinnati, and the editor was outspoken in denunciation of Governor Vance. The year following Mahan's release from the Kentucky prison, he and Joseph and Amor Pettijohn, were tried at Georgetown, Ohio, on an indictment for riot in rescuing a negro from the hands of the Sheriff of Brown county. Hon. Thomas L. Hamer appeared for the prosecution. Mason and Joseph Pettijohn were found guilty and each sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and be confined in the county jail for ten days. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court, and sentence was suspended until the decision of the higher tribunal. One year after, Mahan was licensed to preach in the Presbyterian church, emigrated to Illinois and died a few years later.

ESCAPE OF ELEVEN SLAVES.

One of the most interesting incidents of the underground railway happened in 1841. In the fall of that year eleven slaves belonging to Schultz and Pierce, of Maysville, ran away. They were brought across the river by Peter Dent, who was the husband of one of the women. The masters of the runaway slaves being very wealthy, a reward of $2,200 was offered for their apprehension and return; and, in addition to this, a force of men were employed to hunt them down. The various underground stations were so closely watched in this vicinity by the pursuing party that it required rare tact and judgment to run the slaves through. They were quietly taken over fields and through woods, often in the midst of a driving rain, and when the pursuit became warm they were stealthily slipped back to a wayside station until the pursuers had left that region. At one time when the pursuers were warm on the trail, James Henry, Sr., a man with whom the pursuing party had made their headquarters, came over to a station were the fugitives were and offered to hide them on his premises, stating that the hunters would not suspect him of secreting them as they considered him neutral. His offer was accepted, but the party met with serious difficulties on the way, going through an almost impassable swamp, and it was near daybreak when they reached the residence of Henry. The fugitives were secreted in a large room up stairs. That day two of the slave-hunters took dinner there, not suspecting for a moment that the game they were seeking was so near at hand. That night the slaves were again on the road, piloted by R. C. Ranking and other trusty men. The danger was so great that advanced videttes as well as a rear guard were thrown out. They pushed en through a fierce northwester, and reached another station about midnight, but the baying of the hounds was so distinct that they were afraid to tarry. The pursuit was abandoned some twenty miles further north, however, the slave-hunters concluding they were on the wrong trail. The party reached Highland county the next day, but the weather became so unfavorable that they remained there until spring. They went to Fayette county in the summer and made Bloomburg their permanent home.

ELIZA OF "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

The countless thousands who have been fascinated by the thrilling descriptive scenes and touching pathos of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," have no doubt a natural curiosity as to the exact point where the scenes of that remarkable work were located. The escape of the woman Eliza is a particularly thrilling pen-picture, and is made a leading feature in the latter-day dramatization of the work. Mrs. Stowe's statement is just a trifle colored, especially in the part where Eliza is represented as leaping from cake to cake of ice. The real facts as given to me by one who is entirely conversant with the affair, is as follows: At the time of Eliza's escape the river was frozen over, and a heavy snow-fall covered the ice. The weather becoming milder the snow began to melt, and people had ceased crossing on the ice, not deeming it safe. Eliza struck the river at Rocky Point, just above Ripley, and started across, the ice then being entirely covered with about six inches of water. The next morning the ice had entirely disappeared, and her pursuers, reaching the river a few hours after she had succeeded in crossing and noticing her tracks in the snow to the water's edge, supposed that she had deliberately drowned herself. While the hunters were being ferried over the river John Crosby, the ferryman, related the circumstance of tracks in the snow on the Ohio side, and of his finding a red flannel skirt dropped from the child which the woman bore in her arms, and which was recognized by the owner of the woman as one the child had worn. These statements were gleaned by Mrs. Stowe and made a part of her famous romance, while herself and her husband, Rev. Calvin E, were the guests of Rev. John Rankin, during a meeting of the Presbyterian Synod at this place.

TOM HARRIS, THE ORIGINAL "UNCLE TOM"

Of the work, was also a through passenger on the underground route. After he had been in Canada two years he returned to Ripley, crossed into Kentucky, and assisted his brother to escape. They were so near white that they traveled in daylight, without arousing suspicion of having African blood in their veins. Singular as it may seem, as the years passed on Tom Harris became darker, and when he lectured in this place some two years ago, our informant states that he would not have recognized him, but that he related various incidents of the old slave days and of his first escape from bondage, that proved him to be the original beyond the shadow of a doubt.

In the summer of 1847 a free black named Perry, whose wife was a slave belonging to a Presbyterian minister named Forsythe, living near Cynthiana, Harrison county, Ky., went over to assist her to escape. They succeeded in getting away on a dark and stormy Saturday night. Forsythe having an engagement to preach the next day, sent other men in pursuit of them. They followed the trail so hotly that they came up with the slaves just as they were pushing the skiff from the Kentucky shore. One of the most daring of the pursuers jumped and caught the bow of the boat to pull it ashore, but Perry fired at him with his pistol, and he dropped dangerously wounded. This temporary respite enabled them to get away, but one of the party in the skiff received a slight wound from a shot fired by the pursuers. The slave-hunters, in their frequent

INVASIONS INTO OHIO AFTER FUGITIVE BLACKS,

Avoided going to the house of Rev. John Rankin, one of the most rampant Abolitionists, in the day time, but always prowled about after nightfall. The reverend gentleman had nine grown sons, and it was not a particularly inviting place to invade. The place was visited only once in daytime. On a bright morning in the spring of 1840, four men, Washington Ward, A. Shrofe, Dick Smith and one named Reynolds, from the vicinity of Dover, Ky., and accompanied by Chancy Shaw, of Ripley, surrounded the house. Amos Shrofe came to the rear door and inquired of Mrs. Rankin the way to an underground station some little distance northwest. On receiving the necessary direction he seemed in no hurry to leave, and finally said:

"Madam, to be plain with you, I don't want to go to that place; there was a store broken open in Dover last night, and a lot of goods stolen, and we have tracked the party into your yard. We want, and must have, the privilege of looking through your house."

Mrs. Rankin informed him that they did not harbor thieves or secrete stolen property; that they were perfectly welcome to search the premises.

Shrofe started to come in, when Samuel Rankin, a boy of seventeen, who was the only male person at home, reached over the door for the rifle, cocked and pointed the weapon at Shrofe, ordering him at the same time to

HALT OR HE WAS A DEAD MAN.

This command he promptly obeyed. A younger daughter of Mrs. Rankin started for town to give the alarm, but meeting her brothers, David and Calvin, on their return from assisting the fugitive away, she related the occurrence and sped on her way to town, while the young men hurried to the house. The news spread like wild-fire in the town below that there was a party of slave-hunters assaulting the Abolition fortress on the hill, and it was not many minutes until excited gangs of men were swarming up the hillside who were ready to annihilate the slave-hunters if they persisted in their endeavors. The slave-hunters seeing the odds against them thought discretion the better part of valor, and going to Ripley they sought the office of Chas. F. Campbell, a Justice of the Peace, for legal redress, but he informed Mr. Reynolds, the owner of the slave, that there was no law in Ohio recognizing property in man. The party returned to the Rankin house, and were told they could select a man and Mrs. Rankin another, as a committee to search the house. This was agreed to, but the ones appointed reported that there was no colored man concealed therein. Reynolds grew indignant at this answer, and threatened to search the house himself. He started for the door, but was promptly seized by two men, conducted to the fence and ordered to make himself scarce. The remainder of the party were politely told that they had been there long enough, and they stood not upon the order of their going, but went at once.

FOUNTAIN HEAD OF ABOLITIONISM.

Of late years considerable discussion through the columns of the religious and secular press has taken place, as to whether this great movement had its origin and being in or out of the Church. From the written records kept and information gleaned from various ones who actively participated therein, it is safe to say that the anti-slavery cause originated in the Church, hundreds of ministers being prominently identified therewith, and the final success of the great movement is attributable to their labors. A divine creed of the anti-slavery party was that they claimed the right to feed the hungry, clothe the naked and shelter the homeless. Singular as it may seem, nearly all the active participants in the anti-slavery cause were members of the Presbyterian church. In fact, with but two exceptions, every one concerned in the movement in Brown, Adams, Highlands Clinton and Fayette counties were member, of that church. The names are at hand, but this article now occupies more space than at first intended, and we forbear giving them. The Quakers in the vicinity of Martinsville, Clinton county, were also instrumental in aiding many fugitive slaves to escape. From the records kept of the underground route, from its beginning up to 1845, no less than 8,000 fugitive blacks passed through this place, and found a haven of refuge in the lake region of the North.

SCIENTIFIC GOSSIP.

In Cincinnati, says the *Electrician*, the telephone has achieved a wide degree of usefulness, 130 villages having been brought within speaking distance of the city.

To prevent boiler incrustation, Dr. Baudet makes a mixture of 15 pints sodium thiosulphate, 10 pints of rain water and 10 pints of glycerol, which he adds to the water.

A Pennsylvania Court has decided that the transfer of credits and debts by telephone is as valid as that by word of mouth, in which there is no actual evidence in writing of the transaction.

The *Journal Telgeraphique du Bureau Central de Berne*, summarizing the principal lacunæ in the universal system of telegraphy, notes as one the construction of a line to Iceland, for recording the principal atmospherical events observed in the polar regions.

A scheme is proposed for introducing electric lightning into the canton of Vaud. The motive force would be derived from turbines of 5,000 horse power at Vallorbes, and the water supply being constant and abundant, it is believed that gas, which is very costly in Switzerland, may be entirely dispensed with throughout the district.

The Quincy Market Cold Storage Company, of Boston, are said to have the largest refrigerating building in the world. It is of stone and brick, 160 by 80 feet in size, and 70 in hight. The capacity is 800,000 cubic feet, the cost $200,000, and the ice chamber holds 600,000 tons of ice. It will be used for storing dressed beef and mutton. The Chicago refrigerating cars unload at the door.

An enormous aerolite fell on February 16th, a little before 3 P. M., in a plowed field near Alfianello, between Cremona and Brescia, sinking more than one meter in the ground, and producing a rumbling noise, heard twenty kilometers off and a reeling of the nearest houses as by an earthquake. Unhappily, almost immediately after it fell the country people demolished the aerolite and removed the larger fragments.

Syrup of tolu, when prepared by heating the balsam with water for four hours in the water-bath, is perfectly odorless at first, but after a time acquires a benzine-like odor, which Prof. Malenfant, in the *Journal of Pharmacy*, shows by experiment is due to the decomposition of the ethereal cinnamates present, these yielding first cinnamic acid, which is then further decomposed into cinnamene and carbonic anhydride.

It is reported in the *Nature* that Baron Nordenskjoid, having inspected the royal mail steamer Sophia, which the Government has asked the Swedish Parliament to lend for his expedition to Greenland, finds that the vessel is not of sufficient burden, although suitable in every other respect. He has therefore decided that a vessel shall be dispatched from Denmark and the necessary requisites deposited in depots to be established along the coast.

The Grocers' Company, with the object of encouraging original research in sanitary science, have established three Research Scholarships of the value £250 a year, and offer a Discovery Prize of £1,000, to be given once in every four years. The company propose to appoint to two of the scholarships in May next and one in the corresponding month of 1884. The subject for the first Discovery Prize will be announced next May, and the period of investigation will extend to December 31, 1886.

"Always," said papa, as he drank his coffee and enjoyed his morning beefsteak, "always, children, change the subject when anything unpleasant has been said. It is both wise and polite." That evening, on his return from business, he found his carnation bed despoiled, and the tiny imprint of slippered feet silently bearing witness to the small thief. "Mabel," he said to her, "did you pick my flowers?" "Papa," said Mabel, "did you see a monkey in town?" "Never mind that. Did you pick my flowers?" "Papa, what did gran'ma send me?" "Mabel, what do you mean? Did you pick my flowers? Answer me yes or no." "Yes, papa, I did, but I fout I'd change the subject."

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A fee of $5 will be charged to all applicants at Los Angeles and Marysville.

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TO MY OLD PATRONS.

I STILL OFFER MY VALUABLE SERVICES IF you are so unfortunate as to require them. With a mind matured and enriched by studies of an advanced order, I can safely say that there is hardly a disease in the catalogue of human ills that I cannot treat to a successful issue.

LADIES—I am always ready to assist you. My past knowledge has been increased by extensive experience. I am now able to treat you with the certainty of success. No case peculiar to your delicate organism is beyond my sure control.

My Female Monthly Medicines are superior to any offered heretofore, and will be warranted to have the desired effect in all cases.

Those of the public who need my services can depend upon gentlemanly, honorable and scientific treatment at reasonable rates.

I address particularly those who have been injured by youthful indiscretions, and those who have contracted local diseases.

Persons afflicted can, if they prefer, consult me by letter, detailing the symptoms of the disease or trouble, and receive medicine by express, with full instructions. All letters must be directed to J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D., 226 Sutter street, San Francisco, Cal.

Cure warranted in all cases, or no pay required. Consultations, personally or by letter, gratis. Send for book. Comfortable apartments for patients at my Infirmary (when desired), with experienced nurses.

Consultation Parlors, 226 Sutter street, adjoining the Young Men's Christian Association Building. Office hours—From 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

My Diploma hangs in my office.

Purchase my Essay on Physiology and Marriage For sale by all newsdealers.

fe23 istf **J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D.**

TO ALL CONCERNED.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY WARNED THAT I will not be responsible for any debts or liabilities contracted by my wife, her or my relatives, or anyone, without my order.

CHARLES PEARSON.

Dixon, Cal., April 18, 1883. a20-4t

WANTED.

Second-Hand Furniture. FAIR CASH PRICE PAID.

m6-4plm JOHN COPPIN, 725 K St.

CAPITAL FURNITURE COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS—FACTORY, corner Sixth and E streets; ware-rooms, 616 J street, Sacramento. Goods standard and warranted against all climatic conditions. A home enterprise against importations. Special designs made to order.

J. M. AVERY, President.

m1-4plm F. MIER, Secretary and Treasurer.

Closing Out Business—Furniture.

BARGAINS IN ALL KINDS OF Household Furniture. Must be sold within 15 DAYS. Call and make your selection.

VAN HEUSEN & HUNTOON, J street, between Seventh and Eighth.

GENERAL NOTICES.

A Card.—To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City. n18 4p1yTuThS

Advice to Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. n18 1yTuThS

Foresters' Gazette.—Devoted to the interest of the A. O. F. and general literature. Subscription, $1 per year. R. N. McLENNAN, Publisher and Proprietor, 229 Kearny st., San Francisco. a10 1m

Dr. La Mar's Seminal Pills cure all cases of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Vigor, Nocturnal Emissions, Impotency, Nervous and Physical Debility, and all that class of complaints arising from Excess, Indiscretion or Abuse. The old find in this remedy A FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH, and the young a safeguard and protection. DR. LA MAR'S SEMINAL PILLS restore the Sexual Organs, debilitated from whatever cause, to their prestine vigor. Price, $2 50 per bottle. Sent C. O. D. by express to any address, secure from observation. Address all orders to A. McBOYLE & CO., Druggists, Postoffice Box 1952, San Francisco. m28 6m

CHAPTER FIFTH.

I.

THERE HAS NOT AS YET BEEN A SINGLE case which SARSFIELD'S CHRONIC ULCER SALVE has not cured. Its history, character and properties have been fully set forth. It will cure (in some cases using the Blood Purifier with it) with marvelous rapidity—

Inflammatory Swellings,	**Milk Leg,**
Sore Throat,	**Fever Sores,**
White Swelling,	**Salt Rheum,**
Eczema,	**Abscesses,**
Cuts,	**Burns,**
Varicose Veins,	**Impure Blood,**
Chronic Sores,	**Skin Diseases,**
King's Evil,	**Barber's Itch,**
	Etc., Etc.

II

It is purely vegetable and known only to me. I make no boasts I cannot verify by certificates of well known citizens.

III.

No cure no pay, if my directions are followed.

IV.

I am hereby permitted to refer to

HIRAM HOFF..........Sacramento
W. A. HILL..........Sacramento
JOHN DRISCOL..........Sacramento
F. G. WATERHOUSE..........Sacramento
CHAS. ORR..........Sacramento
L. A. UPSON..........Sacramento
J. CRISMAN..........Sacramento

And many others.

V.

The Best Ever Used

J. P. Sarsfield, Sacramento—Dear Sir: I have used your valuable Salve and find it all that you claim for its merits. The best that I have ever used, and shall use it again if I should ever have occasion. Yours respectfully,

HIRAM ANDREWS, No. 11 West avenue, Salem, Mass.

September 23, 1882.

VI

A Terrible Case of Salt Rheum

SACRAMENTO, Cal., August 1, 1882.

Mr. J. P. Sarsfield—Dear Sir: I have been troubled more or less for many years with salt rheum, and last fall I had a terrible attack of the disease on my hands, arms, feet and legs, and was spreading all over my body. I suffered the most intense pain for months. I tried many remedies, but none appeared to give me any relief until I used your Chronic Ulcer Salve. I received immediate relief, and after using the salve for about two months, found myself cured of the direful disease. And I take great pleasure in recommending the Chronic Ulcer Salve to all persons troubled with that painful disease.

S. P. SCANIKER.

VII.

Varicose Veins Cured.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., April 7, 1882.

Mr. J. P. Sarsfield—Dear Sir: In 1870 I was troubled with varicose veins, which became ruptured and broke out on my shin bone, and for two years I suffered great pain and was unable to attend to any business. I was treated by several physicians in this city and elsewhere without receiving any relief; but accidentally hearing of some of the wonderful cures produced with your medicine and Ulcer Salve, I determined to try it, and in about seven weeks I was permanently cured, and have not had the least trouble since; and it gives me great pleasure to give you this testimonial. Yours truly,

ROBERT MELON, Expressman, Tenth street, between N and O, Sacramento. Stand, corner Fourth and K streets.

Address

J. P. SARSFIELD, Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer, No. 1914 N street, Sacramento. m17

CARRIAGES

Eight Gold Medals! Eight Silver Medals!

113 FIRST-CLASS PREMIUMS

At the different Fairs held on this coast for the BEST WORK on exhibition.

☞ One of my Buggies is worth Six Cheap Eastern Buggies.

HARRY BERNARD, Manufacturer, corner Sixth and L streets, SACRAMENTO.

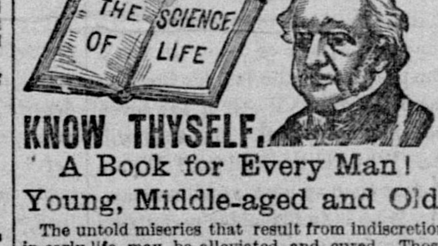
I have on hand and for sale at the lowest possible prices, the new style of PONY PHAETONS, the handsomest in the State. Family Carriages, latest patterns; Neatest open Buggies in the State; Light Top Buggies; Heavy Top Buggies for mountain use; Farmers' Carriages, Trotting Wagons and Sulkies, all of my own make. Carriage Painting and Trimming done at the lowest prices. None but the most experienced workmen employed. Repairing neatly done, and all work is warranted. Call at the Factory, and see for yourself. Please send your orders for work. a17-2ptfTuThS

REMOVAL.

HAVE REMOVED MY STAMPING BUSINESS, and in addition have added a full line of CHILDREN'S AND LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

JAMES C. GLOVER, No. 721 K street....[m28-4plm]..Sacramento.

MANHOOD!



KNOW THYSELF. A Book for Every Man! Young, Middle-aged and Old

The untold miseries that result from indiscretion in early life may be alleviated and cured. Those who doubt this assertion should purchase and read the new medical work published by the **Peabody Medical Institute,** Boston, entitled the **Science of Life: or, Self-Preservation.** It is not only a complete and perfect treatise on Manhood, Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in man, Errors of Youth, etc., but it contains one hundred and twenty-five prescriptions for acute and chronic diseases, **each one of which is invaluable,** so proved by the author, whose experience for 21 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician. It contains 300 pages, bound in beautiful embossed covers, full gilt, embellished with the very finest steel engravings, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense—mechanical, literary or professional—than any other work retailed in this country for $2 50, or the money will be refunded. Price, only $1 25 by mail. Gold Medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association. Illustrated sample sent on receipt of six cents. Send now.

Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, or DR. W. H. PARKER, No. 4 Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass. The author may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. o5-1yTuThS&wlyWS

ManhoodRestored

A victim of early imprudence, causing Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham st., N.Y.

n16-6mTuThS&sw6mWS

AUCTIONS.

AUCTION SALE —OF— Real Estate.

WE WILL SELL

Monday, April 23d, at 11 A. M.,

ON THE PREMISES,

THE SOUTH QUARTER OF LOT 7, IN THE block bounded by Front and Second, I and J streets, together with the One-Story and Basement Brick Building. The lot is 21 feet 3 inches on Second street, by 150 feet on the alley, and the building is 60 feet deep. This property is desirably located, being in the center of a large number of recent improvements, and near the new Railroad Depot.

☞ Terms at Sale. ☜

a20-3t SHERBURN & SMITH, Auctioneers.

Old-Horse Sale.

SHERBURN & SMITH WILL SELL AT AUCTION

Sixty Lots of Unclaimed Baggage,

AT THE MECHANICS' EXCHANGE, I STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND,

By order of Jacob Schmid, Proprietor, on

Tuesday, April 24, at 10:30 A. M.

☞ A good deal of interest is usually manifested at this class of Auctions, owing to the speculative character of the sale. Everybody come, as bargains may be obtained.

a20- SHERBURN & SMITH, Auctioneers.

PICNICS.

GRAND JOINT PICNIC —OF THE— Ancient Order of Foresters, AT EAST PARK, Tuesday - - - May 1, 1883

THIS PROMISES TO BE THE PICNIC of the season.

THE PARK is in fine condition, and all who go are sure of a splendid time.

THE GAMES are varied, and some new ones will be introduced.

A large delegation of Foresters, headed by the Knights of Sherwood Forest, will be here from San Francisco.

The Hussars' Full Band and the Foresters' Band from San Francisco will be in attendance.

THE PRIZES are the most magnificent ever given on this coast, and are on exhibition at J. B. Klune's, J street, near Fifth.

☞ Every fifty-cent ticket-holder entitled to a chance in the grand prizes. a18 6t

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS PICNIC

THE FOURTH ANNUAL PICNIC OF THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS OF SACRAMENTO —Will be held at—

Natoma Grove, Folsom, Thursday, May 3d.

THE PICNICS OF THIS ORDER have attained an enviable reputation, and it is proposed to make this par excellence THE PICNIC of the season. Clay Pigeon Shooting, Baseball Matches, Baby Shows, Prize Waltzing, etc. All the Old Games, which were so popular at the last picnic, will be retained, and many New Games added. Prizes will be awarded for each game. They are now on exhibition at the office of the Capital Woolen Mills, J street.

The First Artillery Band of 17 pieces will furnish excellent music.

Tickets,............................One Dollar.

Children between 5 and 12 years of age, 50 cents.

Train leaves the depot at 8:30 A. M. sharp.

GEO. H. SMITH, President.

J. A. HARNEY, Secretary. [B. C.] a17 5t

FARMERS' & GRANGERS' PICNIC!

THE ANNUAL PICNIC OF THE FARMERS and GRANGERS will be held at

FREEPORT, MAY 5th,

The proceeds of which will be donated to the Protestant Orphan Asylum. The success of our former Picnics is a sufficient guarantee of a day of enjoyment, and the Committee assure the public that every effort will be made to sustain the reputation gained in former years—the admittance to the grounds being free, as usual. Jones, Beebe & Grant's Band has been engaged for the day. a7-tdWS

IMP'D O. R. M.

Fifteenth Annual Picnic —WILL BE HELD AT— Natoma Grove, May 12, 1883.

MAGNIFICENT PRIZES; SPLENDID MUSIC for dancing; plenty of ice water; games and amusements for everybody. Music by First Artillery Band. See programmes for list of games and prizes.

☞ TICKETS, $1. Children, 5 to 12 years, 50 cents. By order. COMMITTEE.

a17-3tTuThS

EAST PARK REOPENED.

THE MOST DESIRABLE PLACE IN THE country for PICNICS.

☞ GROUNDS FREE OF CHARGE. ☜

At the Hall can always be found the Choicest Liquors, Wines and Cigars. Cars leave Twentieth and H streets every half hour.

a11-4plm MELLON & CHAMBERLAIN, Propr's.

Natoma Grove Excursions.

NATOMA GROVE, NEAR Folsom, can now be rented for Picnic purposes. Apply at the

Sacramento and Placerville Railroad Office, Sacramento. a3-tf

Picnics! Picnics!

WORKMAN GROVE AT ROCKLIN

IS OPEN FOR THE SEASON—The Grounds have all been cleared of poison oak and underbrush, and are in first-class condition. Blue Canyon water can be had in abundance. There is a splendid platform, wild flowers and ferns for every one. For particulars apply to JOHN SWEENEY, Rocklin.

a3 1m

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN THEATER.

RETURN OF THE VOKES!

THEIR LAST APPEARANCE IN CALIFORNIA

SATURDAY MATINEE, APRIL 21st.

No Saturday Night Performance. Entire Change of Programme. Admission, 50 and 25 cents. a20 2t

ROLLER SKATING.

THE SACRAMENTO ROLLER SKATING ASsociation is now in active operation at the Pavilion, corner Sixth and M streets. Open every morning from 10 to 12; afternoons, from 2 to 4:30; evenings, from 7:30 to 9:30 (Sundays excepted). The respectable portion of the community are invited to membership. Members are permitted to bring their visiting friends from abroad.

A BRASS BAND will be in attendance Saturday evenings; skating to continue one hour longer (until 10:30) Saturday evening. A Masquerade Skating Carnival will be given THURSDAY EVENING, April 19, 1883. S. R. S. A.

J. L. WALTON, Manager. a17-istf

A BOON TO MEN

All those who from indiscretions, excesses or other causes are weak, unnerved, low spirited, physically drained, and unable to perform life's duties properly, can be certainly and permanently cured, without stomach medicines. Endorsed by doctors, ministers and the press. *The Medical Weekly* says: "The old plan of treating Nervous Debility, Physical Decay, &c., is wholly superseded by THE MARSTON BOLUS." Even hopeless cases assured of certain restoration to full and perfect manhood. Simple, effective, cleanly, pleasant. Send for treatise. Consultation with physician free.

MARSTON REMEDY CO., 46 W. 14th St., New York

a5 1y uThS&wly

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION. 25 100

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

SATURDAY..................APRIL 21, 1883

All communications for publication, and all letters upon business with this office, shou'd be addressed RECORD-UNION, WEEKLY UNION, or The Sacramento Publishing Company.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 119¾ for 4s of 1907; 113¼ for 4½s; 103 for 3½s; sterling, $4 83½@4 86; 103¾ for 3s; silver bars, 109¾.

Silver in London, 50½d; consols, 102 7-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105¾; 4s, 123; 4½s, 116¾.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 86½@87½ cents.

There was a very weak tone to most kinds of mining stock in San Francisco yesterday morning. Sierra Nevada sold down to $1 90, the lowest this year. Ophir sold down to $1 95, the lowest since the assessment went on in January. The Gold Hill stocks were steadier, and some of them were a trifle higher than Thursday. The Alta group of stocks has been much neglected of late, though Alta sold yesterday morning at 20 cents, and Benton at 10 cents. Navajo and Northern Belle have been shaded some since the dividend.

At Elkton, Or., James A. Beckley shot and killed Henry Levins.

The schooner Phœbe Fay went ashore Thursday night at Yaquima, Or.

Dario Juarez, under sentence of death, escaped from jail at Martinez Thursday night.

The recruits en route to this coast are mostly going to Washington Territory.

Maggie Henick was found drowned at Milwaukee yesterday, having been missing since Sunday.

During the past week the business failures in the United States and Canada numbered 233.

The constitutional prohibitory amendment was defeated in the Pennsylvania House yesterday.

A frightful conflagration occurred yesterday in Delhi, India.

In a collision of steamers off Balbao, Spain, one was sunk.

Three thousand emigrants left Liverpool yesterday for Canada.

The trial of the dynamite conspirators was in progress at Liverpool yesterday.

Edward Kingston, charged with complicity in the Phœnix Park murders, has been remanded for trial at Dublin.

Five Pullman cars, filled with excursionists for Colorado and California, left Philadelphia yesterday.

Work will soon begin at Bedloe Island, N. Y., on the pedestal for the Bartholdi statue of Liberty.

There are 6,000 to 8,000 idle Italians in New York city, and the number is constantly increasing.

A cave in a hydraulic mine at Omega, Nevada county, killed one Chinaman and injured one or two others.

The snow-storm of Thursday insures a good supply of water for mining and irrigating purposes in Nevada county.

Napa county has sued the California Pacific Railroad Company for taxes alleged to be due.

H. M. Atwater died suddenly at Tomales, Sonoma county, Wednesday.

The woman who attempted to shoot King Milan in Belgrade, tried to kill herself, but failed.

Conkling and Mrs. Uhler, notorious in connection with the recent New York tragedy, arrived at Reno, Nev., last night.

A crazy Prussian created an excitement in Paris Thursday evening by shooting and severely wounding three persons on the Boulevard des Italiens.

A bill has been passed to a third reading in the Pennsylvania Senate prohibiting one person from "treating" another.

A female incendiary has created a sensation at Atchison, Kansas.

Jere Dunn, who murdered James Elliott in Chicago, was arraigned in that city yesterday, and the case set for May 7th.

Edward Jump, formerly well known in San Francisco as an artist and caricaturist, killed himself in Chicago yesterday.

Edward H. Smith, the Kentucky lottery man, died suddenly yesterday near Louisville.

The National Academy of Sciences closed its session at Washington yesterday.

A female lawyer in Milwaukee yesterday threw a glass of water in the face of the Judge before whom she was trying a case.

The inside pages of to-day's RECORD-UNION contain much to entertain and interest the reader.

COMMUNISM AND WHAT MUST CONQUER IT.

Communistic legislation is that, the tendency of which is to ignore the right of private ownership, and assert the right of the governing power to control and dispose of the possessions of men. Now, there is one thing that no party, much less the Republican party, can afford to do, and that is to encourage the tendency toward communistic legislation. It cannot afford to bid for the communistic vote of the country. It must represent the conservative American element. The Republican party cannot afford, and it must be so understood from this time forth, to conciliate the communistic sentiment, or to manifest any fear of it. It must be met as a foe to be conquered, not as one worthy of its mettle, but as an obstacle in the path, to be swept aside with other loathsome things. It must not be permitted for a moment to hinder the party of American ideas and principles in its march forward to the highest possibilities of the Nation. The Republican party must make clear that its teachings are those demonstrating that it is a moral virtue to submit to the ordinances of man set up in a right form of government; that the majesty of the civil authority must be maintained, for that "is found in the rational dignity of humanity itself, where mankind stand together in a collective capacity."

The Republican party in all its aims recognizes that the ultimate rule of all action must be found in the desire to promote happiness, and this is manifest in its fullness in furtherance of the broadest personal liberty consistent with the maintenance of the rights, interests and security of men and their property, in their collective capacity in government. Opposed to this is the vicious tendency of the communistic spirit, which is often most cunningly disguised in sophistical argumentation by supposed modern political economists. These are they who claim that there is no individual ownership, but only the permission to use, and who oppose the doctrine so concisely stated by Bishop O'Connor in a recent consideration of the subject, that the power of communities is invoked to protect each individual member in what he has justly acquired, and this individual ownership has been established in accordance with reason and the law of nature. "Society did not introduce individual ownership and it cannot destroy it. It had its origin in the needs of human nature; it has been sanctioned and upheld in all times; it is founded in natural justice and is indispensable to the well-being of society." The communistic spirit is to be met and crushed that opposes the natural right of man to his own property and its control, a right as clear and well defined as his right to the product of his own thought, or the right to enjoy, and which latter cannot exist except it is accompanied by the right of control.

It is not vain to consider the subject, for that the communistic spirit has gained a foothold in this country is true, and that not a few are unconsciously led by it is also true, and the crushing out of the one and the correction of the other must be the mission of the party that is coupled with the highest hopes and possibilities of the nation. And it is here to be noted that, blind to the inevitable results of such a policy, the Democratic leaders are shaping their course to bid for the support of the communistic sentiment. This was manifest not later than yesterday in the organ of the party—the San Francisco *Examiner*—in resonant platitudes, of which demagogy never tires. It professes to see in the natural development of the transportation industry, for instance, which is the largest employer, the most successful developer, and the most economic agent for the right adjustment of commercial relations between the various sections of the country, an enemy to the material interests of the people and their liberties. In this it is insincere, for none better know than the *Examiner* the conservative influence of every agency that binds the Union together, and more than all else, aids in the development of the resources of the whole country.

There is no reason except blind envy and the hate of the indolent for the existence of any communistic spirit in America. It is the land of the broadest opportunities and liberties in the world, and no theoretical condition can be presented that will surpass it. We are told by the telegraph that the political economist, Professor Winchell, is out in a new essay predicting an early and bloody revolution. He bases his judgment on the belief that communistic doctrines have taken deep root in this country, and that no legislation can reach the source of the evil. On the contrary, he finds its expression in the Legislature of the first State in the Union, where red-mouthed communism from the beginning of the session has been raiding upon capital. Professor Winchell, we think, judges of surface manifestations too gravely. That a great number of our countrymen have been led to espouse doctrines, from misapprehensions of their logical consequences, and which they do not comprehend, is true. Bishop O'Connor, whom we have already quoted, holds in his essay to a different view from that taken by Professor Winchell. He believes that there is no danger, at least for long years to come, that communism will become generally popular in this country, much less that it will change or seriously affect its institutions. Nevertheless, he believes there are very grave dangers to be apprehended from communism in the United States.

We believe that when the full infamy of the teachings of communism are exposed, and its real nature is laid bare, such people as have unwittingly accorded its sophistries sympathy will turn from them in horror. To this duty of exposure and antagonism the Republican party is bound by its intelligence, inherent conservatism, and the very nature of its constitution.

Communism, nihilism, socialism, as revealed to the thinking American, are appalling as being synonymous with assassination and all foul crimes. It makes no difference that in Russia the Nihilists stand upon a platform demanding the liberty American institutions accord. It is not the desire always, but the methods employed that are abhorrent to him. He realizes that all the revolutionists in Europe ask we enjoy, and more, and that whosoever lifts his hand to destroy the fabric of this republic is an enemy of the best the world has given to man, and that which answers in the fullest sense to all his needs.

If there is to burst upon this country a storm resulting from the insidious poison diffused by the vermin of Europe that has swarmed to our shores, the Republican party, inspired by the patriotic sentiments and pure resolves that gave it birth, will be found the nucleus around which the men of the nation will rally to preserve republican institutions. It can, therefore, stand in no other light than the present, constant and uncompromising foe of communistic tendencies of every form and nature.

THE LESSON IT TEACHES.

The catastrophe of yesterday morning, in which the wall of a building on a business street, without apparent cause, fell out, crushed a lower building and killed a number of citizens, should not pass without its lesson being made valuable to the community. Here was a building used for public assemblies, where several hundred people have at different times during the past fifteen years gathered in conventions, balls, fairs, lodges, etc., which suddenly went to pieces, and it developed that its west wall, and presumably the entire shell, was not adequate to sustain the strain put upon it. It is now charged also that there has been knowledge for a long time of the insufficiency of the walls, but the former and present owners deny this. Certainly they were too slender, were unbraced and ill-constructed. In the mass of conflicting stories now current thus much is true, that Grand Army Hall was a death-trap. The rafters piercing its eight-inch upper walls tended to still more increase its insecurity, and the debris, it is charged, shows that the cement or mortar of the masonry was not sufficiently tenacious. The investigation to be proceeded with by the Coroner's jury should go to the bottom of all possible inquiry in this matter, and be conducted by a jury of practical and fearless men. This, the Coroner announces, will be done. It would answer the purposes of the law for the jury to find the cause of the death of the seven men to be the falling wall. But that will not suffice. Why did the wall fall? Whose fault is it that such an unsafe wall was constructed? Who is to blame for permitting so insecure a structure to be used for public assemblies? Is there need for an official inspection of all buildings now standing, and of supervision of all to be constructed, during the course of erection? To the latter portion of the last question there can be but one answer, and that in the affirmative. To the first portion the answer should be affirmative also, but perhaps be confined to examination of brick buildings. But we confess to have very little faith that anything of this kind will be done. When Moore's Opera House fell in and buried a score of victims on Second street the whole community was up in arms for a month or more, demanding frequent periodical official inspection of public buildings, and it was understood that it should be done. When the edge of the horror had worn off the matter was forgotten. The press called attention to the subject until it saw that the authorities intended to neglect all the promised precautions, and so the matter dropped. Shall that experience be repeated in this case? There are numerous buildings in this city occupied by large assemblies at times, concerning which the authorities are not advised as to their strength and do not manifest anxiety to be informed. This journal recently urged the authorities to examine the exits of public halls and buildings and ascertain if they are sufficient, and if the doors swing outward. Beyond a glance at a schoolhouse or two nothing has been done. There is not a public building in this city that is not defective in exits, with a solitary exception, Armory Hall. With that exception, too, we believe all the doors open inward, save possibly in the case of one or two churches. But we can name one large hall and one large church which in case of a panic will prove admirable death-traps for audiences. In one case the doors swing inward, and the approach is so steep that a crowd would never be able to descend safely. In the other, four sections of the church discharge by two narrow exits upon a steep curved descent in a confined lobby, which will as certainly be blocked up with human bodies as that a panic occurs in an audience in the structure. There are old brick buildings on our chief streets the walls of which may be as threatening as those of Army Hall have proven death-dealing. Neglect becomes a crime when warning has been given. This latest disaster constitutes a warning that must not be neglected. Let the Trustees see to it at once that ordinary precautions are taken, that some competent man or men inspect public buildings, and that the exits of all halls, churches and schoolhouses be reformed where the need is apparent.

EUROPE.

There is distrust among the powers on the continent. The unfriendly attitude of Italy toward France, on account of the lost Nice and Savoy territory and the Tunis occupation; the rumored readiness of Germany to engage in war with France; the alliance that has existed between the German and Austrian Governments for four years, and to which Italy has now been admitted, notwithstanding the coolness between Prince Bismarck and King Humbert; the rumor that Russia stands ready to befriend France, if the internal difficulties of the latter are seized upon as a pretext for assault—all speak of a threatening condition of affairs in Europe. But, after all, this threat may be illusive. Defensive alliances are not necessarily precursors of war. Defensive compacts, fragile as they are in Europe, are in discouragement of the offensive attitudes of others, and often prevent their culmination. The dynamite policy naturally tends to draw monarchists into closer sympathy, but it must be admitted that such unions under such circumstances result in the heel of monarchial rule being more firmly and irratiably planted upon the subject. It is in the nature of monarchy that it cannot guard against the contingency of assault without inviting it by the rigor of the methods employed to prevent it. Signor Mancini, of the Italian Bureau of Foreign Affairs, has officially announced that the defensive tripartite alliance is intended solely to preserve the peace of Europe. This is probably strictly true, but it is also true that such alliances are easily broken; they are indeed the creatures of ever impending doubt and uncertainty. There is then, after all that may be said, no news from Europe to enable Americans to settle upon any satisfactory judgment as to the real aims and purposes of the parties to the new alliance, but there is at least sufficient known to show that a common fear will prevent any immediate war on the continent, and that whatever other purposes may have moved Austria, Germany and Italy to lock arms, the desire to advance republican sentiments, or encourage republican forms of government, was not one of them.

BANKING IN NEW YORK.

Recently a new financial institution, the Produce Exchange Bank, was founded in New York. A call was made for a subscription of $1,000,000 to its capital stock. Immediately and eagerly $4,000,000 were subscribed. This quick and over response the New York *Evening Post* attributes to the reduction of taxes on banks, by which strong inducements are made to investment of money in banking capital, "so much needed in New York." In the past ten years bank capital in that city was decreased $16,000,000, while deposits increased $63,000,000. This was due to overtaxation mainly. It demonstrates how excessive taxation defeats its own ends and incites property to flee from all taxation. "With the repeal of the national revenue taxes," says our contemporary, "the $16,000,000 which had melted away from the banking resources of the city and gone into other investments ought to be gradually replaced, together with as much more, in order that banking capital may keep pace with the growth of the city in other directions." If the hope of the *Post* is realized, banking in New York will resume its former healthful tone, and which is found where the proportion between capital and deposits is judiciously preserved.

THE DYNAMITE CONSPIRACIES.

It is not to be questioned that there are, as the New York *Times* phrases it, "many Americans, who are not of Irish birth or descent, who think that England has not even yet retraced the terrible errors which her best men acknowledge that she has made in the past in her treatment of Ireland." But neither this fact, nor England's blunders and errors, can temper the sense of horror all well-disposed American citizens feel at the gradually developing conspiracies by misguided men and willful and villainous assassins to wage war with dynamite, and to bury women and children in the ruins of falling buildings. No revolution is to be accomplished in this way. It now appears, if the latest reports from New York are to be given full credit, that the most, if not all, the recent dynamite schemes originated in New York city. The *Sun* publishes the statements of members of associations maintained in New York for the very purpose of fostering this infamous policy. Young Lynch, on the stand in Bow street, swears that he was a member, and that the sole object of the society was to make and forward infernal machines from America to England. A factory of dynamite torpedoes and infernal machines, designed for England, has been unearthed in Philadelphia. O'Donovan Rossa boasts of his advocacy of these methods. Patrick Egan says he does not favor, but will not oppose, the assassination policy. A member of the Clan-na-Gael tells a New York reporter that Lynch, the London informer, tells the truth. The Irish societies of New York adopted resolution declaring that while they recognized Parnell as a representative Irishman, "we cannot receive him as a representative of the only policy that tends to Irish freedom." The *Irish World*, heretofore favoring only peaceful agitation, pronounces for the dynamite policy. In view, therefore, of all these facts and the indications that the Philadelphia Convention will refuse to condemn "war by explosives," it may be accepted that the dynamite schemes have largely originated in America and been supported by organizations on this side of the world, and this fact must cause sensitive Americans both shame and sorrow. These things must give rise to grave considerations, and while it is improbable that our Government will take any action in the premises under the present treaties, which do not include for extradition instigators of murder, it may be safely assumed that the time is not far distant when the treaties will be so amended as to make it very dangerous in America to render aid to foreign assassins.

NUMISMATICAL EXTRAVAGANCE.

The sentiment inspiring the search for antiquities that will shed light upon otherwise dim historical pages, it is easy to understand. But it is more difficult to comprehend the enthusiasm that moves the numismatical devotee to pay $400 for a five-cent piece. In the flush days of California the hardy pioneer experienced a large heartedness that made him look upon $400 with contempt. Later on the same representative of a singularly improvident class has lived in the pinching hour, when he would gladly have sacrificed the $400 to secure the half-dime, if the latter was the only approach to a "square meal." But how about the man who bought at the Newlin numismatical sale in Philadelphia the other day a five-cent piece of the mintage of 1804, and paid for it the snug sum named? It is true the coin is very rare—so rare that there is not one in the cabinet of the Philadelphia Mint; but as the buyer was not of the speculator class, it must be assumed he bought the coin from the excess of enthusiasm he feels in regard to the science of coins and medals. So far as coins illustrate history by their impression of images, and their superscriptions, the value they have when rare, rises superior to that they had as circulating mediums; but one cannot but think of all the good the possessor of that $400 who paid it for the half-dime of 1804, could have done with the money in this world of needs.

A SHARP LESSON IN MONARCHY.

There was an inchoate form of representative or popular government in the Crown colony Jamaica, but this has been, by the wrangling of local politicians, obliterated. They have just worked the removal of Governor Musgrave, and at the same time have brought about their ears something they little anticipated. Formerly the people, by representatives, had a voice in the Governor's Council, in this probational form of representation, and which with England always precedes the experiment of a "free" colony. Now, with the changes invited by petty malcontents, the Home Government has ordered that any three of the official members of the Council may legislate without the presence of any of the representatives of the electors. As a consequence, representatives will fall into disrepute; they will possess no influence in the Council; the people will find no compensation in electing them, and so the mere form even will fall into disuse, and the representative branch of the Council be abandoned. The representatives brought on the new order in attempting to negative the influence of the Governor and his Council by refusing to attend and legislate. The order to legislate without them came, in a logical sequence, and the people were suddenly recalled to a realization of the fact that "the Crown" means something in an English colony, after all.

SPEEDY TRIAL.

It is altogether probable that Curley, one of the convicted Phœnix Park assassins, is guilty of complicity in the murder of Burke and Lord Cavendish, but the haste manifest in his trial, and the charging of the Court upon matters of fact, creates natural surprise here. We have for years deplored the slow processes of our Courts, but the English tribunal in this Curley case seems to have gone to the other extreme. Of course until the detailed report of the trial comes to hand, and until the charge of the Court to the jury is read in full, it will not do to judge too severely. As it now appears, the trial was "rushed," and the Court was not as impartial as are American Courts in murder cases. To say the least, the Curley trial was marked by unnecessary haste, and by a disposition that history, when it comes to be written, will not commend nor consider as in the interests of justice.

A CONSTITUTIONAL crisis impends in Norway. It is the result of long agitation. In Norway monarchy is restrained by a broadly liberal Constitution. It was the outgrowth of an attempt of Denmark to retain supremacy. The Danish Prince, for whose benefit it was constructed, was forced to retire, but the Constitution remains. Under it the crown veto is effective for but three years. Thus the representative body can overcome kingly aspirations by persistence. But to amend the Constitution a two-thirds vote of the Strothing is necessary, and a doubt arises as to the right to override the royal veto of an amendment proposed; hence the present difficulty and warm contest. The business classes sustain King Oscar, while the working classes are republican in spirit and antagonistic to the crown. A resolution or law compelling attendance of the King's Council in the Strothing has been thrice passed over the veto. The King now holds that to be a constitutional change, and his veto as final. The conflict has become bitter; hostile movements and acts have taken place, and obnoxious laws have been passed, until the Strothing has resolved to impeach the Crown Councilors, and the possibility of a revolution in arms is looked squarely in the face. If it comes it may be taken as probable that monarchy will go to the wall, unless some of the great powers of Europe come to its aid.

IN New York a bill has passed one of the houses of the Legislature prohibiting the sale or giving to minors, without consent of legal or natural guardians, of any of the "dime novel" style of literature. The bill should not only become a law, but should include the flash illustrated and obscene New York pictorials.

THE Los Angeles *Times* believes "high license" is to become a State question, and it is on the side of the affirmative from the outset, and opposed to the deadfalls that alone resist it.

THE Chicago *Times* puts the internal French question in a nutshell when it says, "The French Government is afaid of the mob."

THE ARMY HALL DISASTER.

Further Details of the Lamentable Accident of Thursday Night.

Yesterday morning the RECORD-UNION gave an account—closing at 3 A. M.—of the terrible accident of Thursday night, in which six persons lost their lives in Sænger Halle saloon, a one-story brick building, on the north side of K street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The saloon was kept, as already stated, by Ziegler & Hitzenberger. Next to their saloon, on the east, is

GRAND ARMY HALL,

A two-story brick building. Shortly after midnight, while the firemen were extinguishing a slight fire that occurred in the rear part of a restaurant directly under the west part of the hall, and next to the saloon, the entire upper story wall of the hall fell over upon the roof of the saloon, and carrying it down to the floor, crushed that in also, and the entire ruins fell into the cellar, carrying a number of persons among the debris, six of whom were killed, a large number being more or less injured.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED

Are John Hitzenberger, aged 27; Henry Hopfe, in his forty-fifth year; Henry F. Schweitzer, aged 24; J. C. Rademacher, about 59; Lawrence Miller, aged 24; T. C. Brelsford, aged about 50. The wounded are Herbert Bilse, James Lambert, Charles Evans, James McNulty, Frank Bragg, L. W. Lucas, J. Woodbridge, Joseph Reddy (the rumor that the latter is dead is without foundation), John Higgins, John Sullivan, George Lider, John McAllister, William Myers. In addition a number of others received slight wounds and left the scene before their names could be ascertained. It is not believed that any of the wounded are fatally, though several are seriously, injured.

THE STORY OF THE ACCIDENT.

A great many conflicting stories as to the accident have been circulated. The truth appears to be, as nearly as can now be ascertained, that a number of the members of the Artillery band of the First Regiment, who had been playing at an entertainment, came down K street to the saloon, which was quite a popular resort for musicians, Hitzenberger, one of the proprietors, being a member of the band. They left their instruments on the billiard table and went on to Second street to lunch. On their return they heard, as they neared the saloon, the cry of fire. They ran to the saloon, and found the doors closed, Hitzenberger's partner having locked up and gone home. Hitzenberger hastily unlocked the doors, and some firemen went through to ascertain if the fire next door affected or had communicated to the saloon. In the meantime others in the rear from the alley broke in a rear door of the saloon—probably they were firemen. Hitzenberger went back to see what was being done, and other people entered the saloon, many probably thinking the fire was in there, and others from mere curiosity, as a crowd was now gathering, and the streams from the hose were being played into the restaurant.

AT THIS MOMENT,

And probably not to exceed five minutes after the arrival of the fire department and not to exceed eight or ten minutes after the alarm was given, the wall of Army Hall fell in. Chief Engineer Sullivan arrived at the fire just as one of the engines got to the scene. He went down the alley and gave his orders as to the streams in the rear, ran on to Fifth street and around to K and the front of the restaurant. In doing so he had to pass the saloon, and seeing it open stepped into the door to see if there were any evidences of fire there. At that instant, and while his foot was on the threshold, the wall fell and he saw the people on the inside swept down by the bricks and timbers.

FOR A TIME

The cries of the unhappy victims could be heard as they moaned in their agony, but very soon their voices were stilled. A large crowd soon assembled; the Chief of Police and his officers and Chief Sullivan and his men took charge, and in an incredibly short space of time as many men as could possibly work to advantage were in the ruins, doing their utmost to remove the mass of timbers and brick from the men beneath. This work was engaged in by many volunteers, and it is worthy of record that no men ever worked harder or with greater earnestness than the officers of the police and fire departments and the citizens who volunteered. They have the consciousness of having exhibited a spirit praiseworthy in the highest degree, and that is a credit to their manhood and humanity. Toward daybreak it became necessary to

ORDER THE WORKERS

Out of the ruins, as the walls on either side gave signs of weakness, and it was feared they might fall in, but by this time all the wounded had been removed and were under the care of physicians, as related in yesterday's account, and two of the dead bodies—those of Hitzenberger and Brelsford—had been recovered. As soon as possible to secure the lumber and men with tools, the side walls were shored up, and early yesterday morning work was resumed by gangs of men, under direction of Chief of Police Karcher, and was continued until all the debris had been overhauled and the other four bodies had been recovered. It is not believed that any others are beneath the ruins, as the search has been thorough, but of course the entire mass of timber and brick will be cast out as speedily, and the certainty of no other bodies being in the cellar will be established.

WHAT CAUSED THE ACCIDENT.

All day yesterday the street in front of the place was crowded by people, but only a few were permitted to pass the roped-off section of sidewalk and approach so as to look into the cellar. The bodies removed to the morgue on Fourth street were decently laid out, and all day long a stream of people poured through the building to look upon the dead. One of these presented a horrible sight—the body of Brelsford—his skull being crushed in and his face mashed into an almost unrecognizable mass. The one theme for expression yesterday was speculation as to the cause of the accident. It was related by many that an explosion occurred the instant before the wall fell, and that it was the cause of its being thrown out. Many people aver that they heard the explosion. It is evident that there was no explosion. There are no evidences about Army Hall to show that any force from within threw down the wall. What the witnesses heard was the sound of the wall when it struck the roof, succeeded by the crash, when the floor, roof and wall went thundering down into the cellar. Another theory was that the wall was heated by the fire in the saloon, and that when the hose stream was played on the wall it warped, and thus threw the upper wall out of line. Another theory, and the one which is altogether probable, and receives the support of those who have examined most closely into the matter, is that the roof joists sinking into the walls on either side were not set in deep enough; that they had perhaps for a long time been drawing out by the settling of one or the other of the buildings (the walls on both sides being parti-walls, and the saloon proper having no distinctive side walls), it being simply roofed and floored in between Army Hall on the east and the Weisel building on the west; that the crowd in the saloon running through shook the floor sufficiently to deflect the walls of the Weisel building on the west, and allow the roof timbers to fall down on that side, or enough of them to draw out to render the remainder unable to support the roof; that in this descent the timbers acted as powerful levers in the indentions they fitted into in the Armory Hall wall, and lifted up its upper half and threw it out of its perpendicular, and thus it was cast or pulled over upon the falling roof. There are many evidences that this was the true cause of the accident. The Weisel wall on the west is badly shattered and warped, and shows plainly that it received a terrible shock, while the

ENTIRE UPPER HALF

Of Army Hall wall opposite has gone out, from floor to ceiling, as cleanly as if torn out purposely by workmen. It is needless to go further back in the history of Grand Army Hall than about eight years ago, when it was occupied by four Tribes of the Improved Order of Red Men. When they vacated it it was used for a time as a social hall. The Father Mathew Temperance Society then took it, and it was often crowded with men, women and children at Sunday night meetings. Subsequently it was the headquarters for the Workingmen's party, was used for conventions, fairs and dances, and latterly has been occupied and fitted up by Sumner Post, No. 3, Grand Army of the Republic, which has held many parties and meetings and camp-fires there. Occasionally churches and Sunday schools rented it for social entertainments and fairs. Last Saturday night the Order of Foresters, which has had lodge meetings for some time in the hall, held a social entertainment there, and to-night the Grand Army was to have had a grand reunion in the place, for their members, with their wives and children. The hall was capable of comfortably seating about 250 people. It had a fair-sized stage, with scenery, curtains, etc.

THE DEAD.

Lawrence Miller, who was killed by the falling wall, was bookkeeper for H. G. May & Co. By the cry of fire he was drawn from his room, near by, and ran to the spot in time to enter the saloon and meet his death. His mother and brother live near Orland, Colusa county. He was unmarried,

J. C. Rademacher was proprietor of the City Hotel baths and barbershop. He leaves a wife, two daughters and a son.

John Hitzenberger was a musician, and played the second alto horn in the Artillery Band, and was a partner in the saloon. He was unmarried.

Henry Hopfe was a carriage painter, having a shop on Ninth street. He was also a member of the Artillery Band, and played the E flat tuba. He leaves a wife and three children. Mrs. Schroerer, of K street, between Seventh and Eighth, is his sister.

Henry Schweitzer was a carpet-beater and a member of the Artillery Band, and played the first B flat cornet. He was unmarried, and leaves a widowed mother whom he was supporting.

Mr. Brelsford was a machinist, and unmarried.

Hopfe, Hitzenberger and Schweitzer being enlisted men of the First Artillery Regiment as musicians, Colonel Sheehan has issued orders for a detachment of sixteen men from each of the companies of the regiment located in this city to attend the funeral of the three men and accord them military honors. It is stated, however, that beyond this official recognition, which is in accordance with regulations, the full companies of the battalion will appear at the funeral of the deceased musicians, all three of whom will be buried from Turner Hall at 2 P. M to-morrow. The musicians of the city will attend the funeral in a body. Mr. Hopfe was a member of Sacramento Lodge, No. 2 I. O. O. F., which meets at 1:30 P. M. to-morrow to attend the funeral. He was also a member of California Lodge, No. 1,580, Knights of Honor, and was insured in it for $2,000. The Lodge will attend the funeral. Mr. Hitzenberger was a member of Red Jacket Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men, which will meet to-night to arrange for attendance at the funeral. Mr. Rademacher was a member of Friendship Council, Order of Chosen Friends. His life was insured therein for $1,000. He was a member of Union Lodge, F. and A. M., which will attend the funeral at Masonic Hall to-morrow at 3 P. M. Mr. Hitzenberger and Mr. Schweitzer were members of the Verein Eintracht Association, which is called to attend their funeral to-morrow.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

The Grand Army Hall property is owned by P. Neuman, and not by Mrs. J. Gregory. Mrs. Gregory sold it over two years ago, not because she considered it unsafe, but because she made a handsome profit by the transaction. The property is insured to cover damage with Sweetser & Alsip's agency. Mrs. R. R. Hermosilla owns the saloon property, which was uninsured, and if it had been it would not have mattered, as it was not harmed by fire; the same applies to the building on the west, owned by Chris. Weisel, occupied by Wilcox, Powers & Co., and insured with the Sun Company, A. G. Hoagland, agent. It is said that the wall of Army Hall was known to be unsafe, but the former and present owners deny any such knowledge. It was but eight inches thick, and the debris appears to establish that the mortar was of a poor quality. A brick mason informs us that the wall was understood by masons to be unsafe some twelve years ago. Another citizen says he was forbidden to applaud at a recent performance in the hall because it shook the wall. A rumor prevailed that only a week ago the tenants were notified not to permit dancing in the hall, as it was unsafe. On the other hand, it is said the hall walls were examined four years ago by Chief Engineer Burnham and architect Cooke, and pronounced sound. There was a general and outspoken sentiment among all the people yesterday on the streets that there is need of official inspection of buildings, and that Army Hall would not have stood the test of such examination. It was also warmly urged that attention be given and rigid regulations enforced as to sufficient exits from public buildings, and as to requiring doors in such to swing outward. The exit from Army Hall was very narrow and steep, and consisted of a single stairway. The damage to the Campi restaurant by fire and water was heavy, and not covered by insurance. Chas. Dodge is the owner of the fixtures.

THE INQUEST.

Coroner Clark will call a jury of inquest to meet at 7:30 this evening. He will have the advice and aid of District Attorney Carey. The Coroner says the inquiry into the cause of the accident shall be searching and patient, and it is therefore probable that it will extend over several days, being continued from time to time as the development of evidence demands. The universal desire is that Mr. Clark will insist upon going back to the date of the building of Army Hall, and search out the truth or falsity of its having been insecure from the outset, as is now openly charged. Since the fall of Moore's Opera House in 1876, there has been no accident in Sacramento which has engrossed so much of public attention, or has so deeply moved the people.

THE RAIN AND THE CROPS.—There was a slight rainfall in the twenty-four hours preceding 8 o'clock last night at all the Signal Service stations on the Pacific coast, ranging from .01 of an inch in Sacramento to .83 of an inch at San Diego. According to records kept by S. H. Gerrish, the rainfall for the recent storm amounted to .401 of an inch, making a total for the month of .956 of an inch, and for the season, 15.460 inches; in 1882, for that season to same date, 13.944 inches; 1881, 24.969; 1880, 20.394; 1879, 16.022; 1878, 22.798; 1877, 8.160; 1876, 25.580. The prospect for crops throughout the State is very flattering, compared with that of three weeks ago. A dispatch received at this office last evening from Ione City says that some forward grain and alfalfa was knocked down by the storm, while upland and late-sown crops will be improved by it. The frosts last week nearly demolished the fruit crop in that county. Plums, peaches and apricots have been damaged seventy-five per cent., and apples fifty per cent. A dispatch from Princeton, Colusa county, says that there is but little damage from frosts. An Orland dispatch says the crops of Colusa county are not injured fifty per cent. by the late frosts, as has been reported, and that the damage is confined to an occasional field near the river, while the crops on the plains and foothills and on the larger portion of the river lands have not been hurt, and the prospects are still good for half a crop in the county, and more wheat than last year in that section. A Merced dispatch says that the rain actually insures crops far above the average unless frosty weather sets in, which is not probable. The damage by frosts in the vicinity of Oakdale, Stanislaus county, is reported to be very light.

STATE BOARD OF SILK CULTURE.—Governor Stoneman has appointed members of the State Board of Silk Culture as follows: Mrs. Robert J. Trumbull, of Marin county; Mrs. Flora McKimball, of San Diego; Mrs. Jeanne C. Carr, of Los Angeles; Mrs. H. B. Williams, Mrs. T. H. Hittell, Mrs. E B. Barker, W. B. Ewer and Dr. C. A. Buckbee, of San Francisco; E. W. Hilgard, of Alameda. These appointments are in accordance with an Act of the Legislature approved March 15, 1883. Section 4 of the Act provides that the Board shall establish, as soon as practicable, a filature or silk-reeling school in San Francisco or Stockton, wherein free instruction shall be given in silk reeling. There was appropriated for the use of the Board the sum of $5,000 for the year commencing the 1st of April of this year, and $2,500 for the year commencing April 1, 1884.

DISTRICT BOARDS OF AGRICULTURE.—Yesterday Governor Stoneman appointed and commissioned R. C. Walrath a member of District No. 8, Board of Agriculture, vice J. H. Miller, resigned, and A. B. Dibble, a member of the same Board, vice Joseph Irish, not qualified. For member of Board of District No. 1, James Adams was appointed, vice W. E. Hale, term expired, and Thomas Ewing, vice J. F. Houghton, term expired.

EARLY TRAIN TO SAN FRANCISCO.—It is understood that the early train to San Francisco from this place, which was suspended last fall, will be put on again May 1st, and will run on the old time, leaving here at 6:10 A. M. and returning leave San Francisco at 4:30 P. M., arriving here at 8:30 o'clock.

STATE BOARD OF HORTICULTURE.—Governor Stoneman has appointed as a member of the State Board of Horticulture from San Joaquin District, G. N. Mileo, in place of W. B. West, who declined the appointment.

BRIEF NOTES.

The public schools of this city closed yesterday afternoon for a two weeks' vacation.

Extensive arrangements are being made for the Odd Fellows' picnic, which takes place next Thursday at Roseville.

In the Superior Court yesterday Judge McFarland granted a decree of divorce in the case of C. E. Godley vs. Geo. W. Godley.

The train from Stockton arriving yesterday afternoon was one hour and thirty minutes late. The detention was beyond Lathrop.

The Frauen-Verein picnic, which was to have taken place to-morrow at Richmond Grove, has been postponed until further notice.

Nilsson has assailed bald-headed men bitterly. Let her never come this way. Sacramento bald-heads have whetted their swords of vengeance, and taken all the front seats.

In the Police Court, yesterday, George M. Farr was held before the Superior Court for having forged the name of Mary McCarthy to an order for $150, drawn on W. P. Coleman. The full details of the alleged forgery have been given in the RECORD-UNION.

Professor E. Kemen, the accomplished linguist, and teacher of German in the public schools of this city, announces that he will give private lessons in French, Spanish and German after 4 P. M., at his residence, 1115 Eighth street. Conversational lessons alone will be given to those who desire.

"A Word, Only a Word," is the title of a late romance from the German of George Ebers. The title-page will be hung up in full view of all genial gushers who come into the news-rooms about 11:45 P. M. with a funny item about three-quarters of an hour long, and "it won't live till next day, you know."

An H-street man writes a plaintive note asking if the power of the press cannot be brought to bear on the women folks to forego cleaning the whole house at once, in the spring. "Can't you induce 'em to do it by sections?" he asks. Go to, poor fool; go home and burn the house and collect the insurance. It is the one only escape.

A man named Charles Johnson has been arrested at the Slough House for having stolen a horse and buggy from S. H. Pugh's barn, at Brighton, on last Tuesday night. Deputy Sheriff Tim Lee thought he had struck the trail of the man, and drove as far north as Sheridan, where he received a dispatch stating that the thief had been caught. The horse and buggy were recovered.

A local writer in a paper in Oregon speaks of "the female smile" as "a power in the world." That may be up in Oregon, but down here among common people it is woman's smile that takes the topmost persimmon. It may be that females of the equine, canine, feline and other animal species smile—don't know, but to a dead certainty the women of California do, and such smiles they bestow as the web-footed northmen never see.

They had a church social out in Texas the other day, and a reporter of a broadhorn paper was so carried away by the songs that he says "those present were wafted to Elysian fields by the sweet undulating music." That young man has a future. Sacramento church socials are nice and all that, but our charming songstresses never waft us so far off as the Elysian fields, and reporters in ordinary life would not dare to appear on J street after writing a line or two about "undulating music."

At the annual meeting of the Sacramento Protestant Orphan Asylum Association, held on Wednesday, officers were elected as follows: President, Mrs. C. W. Clarke; Vice-President, Mrs. S. E. Clayton; Secretary, Mrs. W. H. Hobby; Treasurer, Mrs. T. D. Scriver; Managers for two years—Mrs O. P. Goodhue, Mrs. F. W. Fratt, Mrs. G. W. Locke and Mrs. W. A. Henry; Advisory Board—E. K. Alsip, Lewellen Williams, Frederick Cox, Frank Miller, N. D. Rideout, Judge W. A. Henry and L. L. Lewis.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-MORROW.

Sixth-Street Methodist Episcopal Church,

Between K and L—Rev. T. S. Dunn, pastor, will preach at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject: "Growing." Evening: "What is Your Life" (suggested by the recent calamity). Sunday-school at 12:15 P. M. All are welcomed to these services.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church,

Eighth street, between I and J—Rev. Carroll M. Davis, minister in charge. Divine service at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 12:30 P. M. Wednesday, St. Mary's Day. Morning service at 10:30. Thursday evening prayer at 7:30.

First Baptist Church.

Preaching at the First Baptist Church, Ninth street, between L and M, to-morrow at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M by the pastor, A. J. Frost. Morning subject: "How wilt Thou Do in the Swellings of Jordan." Evening subject: "How May a Son of Man Become a Son of God?" Baptism at the close of the evening service. Prayer meeting at 7 P. M. Public cordially invited.

Westminster Presbyterian Church,

Sixth street, corner of L—The pastor, Rev. H. H. Rice, will preach on Sabbath at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject: "Why Should You be a Christian?" Evening subject: "The Folly of Atheism." All are cordially invited.

M. E. Church South,

Seventh street, between J and K—Rev. H. Walter Featherstun, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. on "Mother-love's Lesson," and at 7:30 P. M. on "The Sword of the Lord and of Gideon."

Congregational Church,

Sixth street, between I and J—The pastor, Rev. I. E. Dwinell, will preach to-morrow morning and evening at the usual hours. Subject in the morning: "Some Men's Sins Going Before; Some Men's Following After." In the evening: "Lessons After the Falling of the Tower in Siloam."

United Brethren in Christ,

Corner Fourteenth and K streets—Will hold their third quarterly meeting next Saturday, and Sabbath preaching on Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by the Presiding Elder, H. J. Becker. Sabbath-school at 9:45 A. M.

Y. M. C. A.

Rooms, 1009 Fourth street.—Reading Room open daily; free to all. Service of song from 5 to 6 Sunday afternoon. Free class in vocal music Friday evening at 7:45. All are welcome.

Calvary Baptist Church,

I street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth—Rev. J. Q. A. Henry, pastor. Rev. Dr. G. S. Abbott, of Oakland will preach at 10:45 A.M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 12:15 P. M. Mission School at Washington meets at 2 P. M.; at J and Twenty-seventh streets, at 3 P. M.

Kingsley M. E. Church,

Eleventh street, between H and I Rev. C. McKelvey, pastor. Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 12:40 P. M; praise service at 7 P. M. Seats free. All are invited. Strangers welcome. Gospel hymns used at the evening service.

Pesach Services

Chebrah Kidusha will hold Pesach services this and Sunday evening at 6:30 P. M, in Pioneer Hall, Seventh street. Rev. B. Wise, from San Francisco, will officiate during the holidays.

FREIGHT FROM THE EAST.

Passed Ogden on the 18th for Sacramento: Geo. Bull & Co., 14 wheels, 14 boxes, 7 bundles rods, 7 levers; John Stoll, 1 bundle blankets; A. A. Van Voorhies & Co., 2 bundles blankets, 1 box buggy tops; Huntington, Hopkins & Co., 2 boxes hardware, 1 box gate hinges, 1 box rollers, 2 boxes rails, 1 box hardware; C. P. R. R., 1 box cloth; Lindley & Co., 316 cases lard; Baker & Hamilton, 1 box cutlery, 1 car wagons; Kirk, Geary & Co., 60 boxes drugs; Whittier, Fuller & Co., 1 box moldings; L. L. Lewis & Co., 1 car stoves.

For Benicia—Agricultural Works, 12 cases carriage springs, 4 cases axles.

For Ione—F. G. Scheffer & Co., 2 kegs staples.

For Auburn—E. C. Snowdon, 2 half barrels whisky.

For Brighton—S. H. Pugh, 1 barrel whisky.

For Woodland—W. Saunders, 2 boxes stereotype plates.

For Chico—Felters & Williams, 4 boxes coffins; Wedekind & Roe, 1 barrel whisky.

Passed Deming, N. M, on the 16th for Sacramento—Huntington, Hopkins & Co., 1 car sheet iron.

BURGLARY TRIALS.—Yesterday in the Superior Court, before Judge Armstrong, Thomas Murray was tried on an information for burglary. Murray is a young man, about 16 or 17 years of age, and was charged with having stolen a saddle from Mr. Knox's barn, in January, and afterward selling it for $3 at a junk store on J street. The mother and sisters of the defendant were in the Court-room during all the proceedings. The trial occupied the greater portion of the day. The jury were out about fifteen minutes, and although there was some very strong evidence of guilt, it was not considered sufficient to convict, and they returned a verdict of not guilty. A jury was impaneled to try William Avery, who has been held to answer in the Police Court for burglarizing the attic of the State Capitol, from where a lot of copper was stolen some six weeks ago. The trial will take place to-day.

MERCHANDISE AUCTION.—Bell & Co., auctioneers, announce an auction sale of goods of a country store, removed from Yolo county to No. 312 J street, between Third and Fourth, and belonging to the estate of J. Lewis, deceased, on next Tuesday at 10 A. M.

TOUCHING.—A terrier dog, belonging to Henry Schweitzer, who was killed in the Army Hall accident, has found out where his master's remains are laid, has taken up his station beneath the coffin and savagely resists all attempts to remove him.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

SATURDAY.....APRIL 21, 1883

Meteorological Observations—Taken at Signal Station at the Same Moment.

SACRAMENTO, April 20, 1883—8:02 P. M.

Places of observation.	Hight of barom'r.	Ther.	Direction of wind, velocity	Character of wind force	Rain in 24 hours	State of the weather
Olympia	29.93	44	S.	Light.	.42	Fair
Portland	30.00	45	S.	Light.	.05	Fair
Roseburg	30.11	45	S. W.	Light.	.42	Fair
Mendocino	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Bluff	30.08	52	N. W.	Light.	.14	Clear
Sacramento	30.08	54	W. 6	Fresh	.01	Clear
S. Francisco	30.15	50	W. 11	Fresh	.....	Clear
Visalia	30.04	53	N.W. 10	Fresh	.27	Clear
Los Angeles	29.97	58	N. 24	Brisk	.03	Fair
San Diego	30.01	53	W.	Light.	.83	Clear

Maximum temperature, 63; minimum, 43.5.
River above low-water mark, at 11 A. M., 18 feet 3 inches—a rise of 5 inches in 24 hours.

JAMES A. BARWICK,
Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, April 20th.—Indications for California: Fair weather. The storm which was central in Idaho yesterday morning moved eastward, developing great energy. It is now central in Colorado. Violent southerly to easterly winds prevailed in Texas, and thence northward over Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota, with local rains.

ADVERTISEMENT MENTION.

Metropolitan Theater—Vokes Family matinee.
Funeral notices—Verein Eintracht; Union Lodge, F. and A. M.; Sacramento Lodge, I. O. O. F.; California Lodge, Knights of Honor; Friendship Council, O. C. F.; Red Jacket Tribe, Imp. O. R. M.
Lodge meetings—Friendship Council, O. C. F.; Concord, No. 117, F. and A. M.; Union, No. 21, A. O. U. W.
Attention, City Guard.
Meeting—Sumner Post, G. A. R.
Spiritualism—Pioneer Hall.
Card of thanks—Protestant Orphan Asylum.
Postponed—Frauen Verein picnic.
Lessons in French, Spanish and German—E. Kemen.
Opening—Palisade Saloon.
Notice—I. O. O. F. picnic.
A musical treat—Metropolitan Theater.
Odd Fellows' picnic privileges.

Auction.

Bell & Co.—General merchandise.

Business Advertisements.

Baker & Hamilton—Agricultural implements.
Sweetser & Aisip—Stock range for sale.
Mechanics' Store—Exhibition day.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A DIVORCE UNDER PECULIAR CIRCUMSTANCES.—A case which attracted much attention yesterday is now on trial in the Superior Court before Judge McFarland and a jury. It is entitled Rebecca Gee vs. Wm. Gee and Howell Clark. It is an action brought to obtain a divorce and to recover property. The complaint sets forth that in 1881 the plaintiff was in bad health and was advised to go East to recover, which she did, leaving Sacramento on August 31st of that year, going to Indiana shortly afterwards. Wm. Gee, her husband, brought an action for a divorce, on the ground of extreme cruelty, and the divorce was granted on December 20, 1881. The plaintiff returned to Sacramento on January 2, 1882, and at once made application to the Court to set aside the decree of divorce, and to be allowed to answer to the complaint. This was granted by the Court, and shortly afterward Wm. Gee dismissed the action. At the time Mrs. Gee left this city for Indiana she and her husband owned some city real estate, on which there was a mortgage of $1,000 in favor of the Sacramento Bank. Complainant further avers that said William Gee, colluding with Howell Clark, determined and agreed that said William Gee should make default in the payment of the interest on his said debt to the Sacremento Bank, and thereby cause the Trustees of the bank to sell the property, and that at the sale said Howell Clark should become the said purchaser of said lot, and should take a conveyance of the same, but in trust for William Gee. This agreement, it is alleged, was carried out, the bank selling the property when the proper time arrived, and Clark being the purchaser, paying $1,100, which was a sum much less than the property was worth.

PASSOVER-PESSACH.—The Feast of the Passover, one of the three chief festivals of the Hebrew calendar, begins this (Saturday) evening, to last during seven days, in accordance with Exodus xii., 18: "In the first month, on the fourteenth day of the month, at evening, shall ye eat unleavened bread until the one and twentieth day of the month, at evening." It is celebrated in commemoration of Israel's redemption from Egyptian bondage, and is therefore also called the Feast of Liberty. The foreve of the Passover is solemnly ushered in, in all pious Hebrew houses, by a special home-service called the Sedar, to comply with the biblical command (Exod. xii., 42): "A night to be observed was this unto the Lord, to bring them out from the land of Egypt; this is that night holy to the Lord, to be observed by all the children of Israel in their generations." This peculiar service consists of the recitation of the history of the Passover and the review of the sacrifice of the Paschal-lamb, the recitation of Psalms, and traditional songs exulting in God's special protection and Israel's gratitude for freedom. This old service, founded upon the Paschal-sacrifice, begins with the invitation to all hungry and thirsty to enter and partake of the feast, and with the cheering to the oppressed to hope for the final triumph of truth and liberty. Special services will be held Saturday evening at the Synagogue, on Sixth street, at 6:45, and Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, when Rabbi Bloch will lecture on "The Three Golden Links of the Passover, the First Principles of Religion."

ORGAN FUND BENEFIT.—A musical treat is promised in the shape of a concert and operetta, to be given for the benefit of St. Paul's Church organ fund, at the Metropolitan Theater on Wednesday evening, April 25th. St. Paul's Church Choir will be assisted by Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Dr. Brun, of Sacramento, and by Miss Hattie D. Rice, Miss Waterhouse, Mrs. Weatherbee, Samuel D. Mayer and Sanford Bennett, of San Francisco. The operetta, "Il Jacobi, or the Poisoned Peanut," will be presented among other things. The orchestra will be composed of society young gentlemen of Sacramento, all of whom have volunteered their services. It is stated that applications have already been made for seats, but seats cannot be obtained until Monday after 8 A. M., when the box sheet will be opened at Houghtons' book store.

SCIENTIFIC INQUIRY.—Dr. H. W. Harkness, a former old and well-known resident of Sacramento, addressed the Metropolitan Club last evening in a conversational dissertation on the prehistoric foot-prints near Carson City. It was a deeply interesting occasion, and brought out a statement of all the most recent inquiries by the Doctor on the subject, and concerning which two elaborate articles will be published in the RECORD-UNION.

POLICE COURT.—Business was transacted in the Police Court yesterday as follows: George M. Farr, felony, held to answer, bail fixed at $2 000; James McLaughlin, vagrancy, pleaded guilty, sentenced to ninety days in the county jail; Jack Warner, drunk, discharged; James Thompson, drunk, discharged on payment of costs; John Broderick, disturbing the peace, pleaded guilty, judgment deferred one day.

VOKES FAMILY.—The Vokes family, which appeared at the Metropolitan Theater on last Wednesday before an appreciative audience, will return to the theater this afternoon for the matinee. "Ruth's Romance" and the "Wrong Man in the Right Place" will be given. This is the last performance which the company will give in California.

BERGER DEAD.—The Western Hotel would-be suicide, Charles Berger by name, died at the County Hospital from the injuries received from jumping from the porch to the ground in the alley in the rear of the hotel.

A continuation of the account of the accident at G. A. R. Hall will be found on the fourth page.

DOWN AGAIN AT PAULK'S.—Best flour down to $1 45 for 50 pound sack; choicest Petaluma dairy butter only 50 cents a roll; and we are selling that choice new maple sugar at 20 cents per pound. H. H. Paulk, cash grocer, 814 K street. *

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE REPORT TO THE BOARD.

The Charges Made by the Grand Jury Substantiated—The Report Adopted —Other Proceedings.

The Board of Supervisors were in regular session yesterday. All the members present.

The Committee on Printing and Contracts reported as follows: Contract for groceries, to D. Diersen, H. Winters and S. Dwyer; bread, to G. E. Kuchler; gasoline, to Schofield & Tevis; pine wood, to M. Hanrahan; whiteoak, to W. W. Wade.

The special committee appointed to investigate the charges made by the late Grand Jury against county officials made a report, which is given in full:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Sacramento County: We, your committee recently appointed to investigate the charges made by the late Grand Jury against the old Board of Supervisors and other county officers, report as follows:

First—That having done most of the work ourselves, in order to avoid expense to the county, and none of the committee being professional bookkeepers, the investigation has been necessarily slow in consequence of the inexperience of the members in such work.

Second—The committee has had a delicate matter to deal with, in that part of the officers whose official acts were to be subjected to our investigation are members of the present Board of Supervisors, and filling other county positions, and it is but natural that we should feel reluctance at the idea of possibly giving offense to gentlemen with whom we are officially and otherwise brought into almost daily intercourse. We have, however, realizing our responsibility and appreciating the deep interest the people of this county feel in the matter, endeavored to do our duty in the premises, and herewith append a statement of facts as we find them, leaving all to judge of our work and draw their own conclusions:

J. W. WILSON, EX-SUPERVISOR.

We find that Mr. Wilson drew $350 as Chairman of the Board, without showing on his demands that any extra services had been rendered for the same when the Board was not in session. He also drew for livery, baroucbe, carriage and buggy hire and horse feed during his four years' term as Supervisor the sum of $488 50, as can be found by the several demands on file, the same being charged as for the use of the Board of Supervisors.

P. R. BECKLEY, EX-SUPERVISOR.

We find that Mr. Beckley drew the sum of $637 50 as Chairman of the Board, without showing on his demands that any extra services were rendered for the same when the Board was not in session. We find that he also drew $40 on warrant No. 1,887 (allowed by the Board November 4, 1880), for posting election proclamations and distributing registers and election blanks to different precincts in the county, at the same time receiving his salary as Supervisor. We also find that he drew $60 for distributing election proclamations and election blanks on warrant No. 1,897, allowed November 9, 1882. We also find Mr. Beckley sold hay to the county and drew $56 on warrants Nos. 1,387½ and 22, allowed August 9, 1879, and January 8, 1879, respectively. We also find that he drew $85 on warrant No. 218, allowed January 21, 1881, for eight and one-half days' work for two men and eight horses in plowing on the road, including $6 repairs to plow. We also find that Mr. Beckley drew $45 75 on warrant No. 2,081, allowed by the Board November 22, 1882, for expenses of the Board in visiting Andrus Island. He also drew $67 35 on warrant No. 1,408, allowed by the Board July 6, 1881, for expenses of the Board traveling through the county. We find he charged and drew by warrant No. 1,190, allowed by the Board June 3, 1882, $15 for cash paid the Executive Committee of the Anti-Debris Association for printing, etc., and expense in going to San Francisco on committee duty of the Association. We also find he drew by warrant No. 250, allowed February 20, 1881, the sum of $5 for tobacco for the chain-gang.

BENJAMIN BAILEY, SUPERVISOR.

Mr. Bailey received $47 50 on warrant No. 790, allowed April 25, 1879, for expenses of the Board in visiting bridges. He also received $25 on claim 3,030, as per demand-book of Board of Supervisors, for distributing election proclamations.

JOHN F. DREMAN, EX-SUPERVISOR.

We find that Mr. Dreman received, on warrant No. 457, allowed by the Board February 20, 1881, the sum of $107 25, as expenses of the Board to Walnut Grove; also $6 for hack hire, to view roads—warrant No. 1,406, allowed July 6, 1881; also $6, expenses to Hicks' bridge, on warrant No. 1,811, allowed September 8, 1881; also on warrant No. 562, allowed in April, 1882, the sum of $12, for expenses to San Francisco.

NOTE.—In the matter of the trip to Walnut Grove, for which Mr. Dreman drew $107 75, we find on investigation that the presence of the Board was asked for by citizens of that place, and that, as there was no way of reaching there by other conveyance at that season of the year, the Board procured a small steamboat, employed a pilot and engineer, bought fuel for the trip and paid for accommodations for members of the Board while at Walnut Grove. The bill, however, appears extravagant to this committee.

EDWARD CHRISTY, SUPERVISOR.

We find that Mr. Christy collected $235 20 in excess of the amount allowed by law for mileage, said mileage having been drawn during the last four years. On warrant No. 1,585, allowed September 4, 1879, Mr. Christy drew $20 for posting election proclamations and distributing tally lists. Warrant No. 827, allowed May 8, 1879, shows that he drew $5 for the delivery of election papers. Mr. Christy sold to the county a pump for $450, and collected $34 86 interest on the amount, as per warrant No. 137, allowed January 6, 1882.

NOTE.—Mr. Christy, in explaining to the committee in regard to the overdrawn mileage, said that it had been the custom of his predecessors to draw mileage for 25 miles, and he supposed it was right.

HICKS' BRIDGES.

In regard to the repairs on the above-named bridges, we find the following on page 375 of Book K, minutes of the Board of Supervisors: "In the matter of repairs to the Hicks bridge—On motion of Supervisor Blair, this matter was referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges and the Chairman, with power to act." We do not find any record of any other proceedings, only the allowing of the claims of Messrs. Carle & Croly, on warrants Nos. 1,791 and 1,808, for $3 000 and $3,322 respectively. Therefore we find that the repairs to be made were not advertised for bids, and were done without following the letter of the law. We will further state that, according to the sworn affidavits of J. H. Sawyer and S. A. Lewis, both respectable and responsible men—they being also carpenters and accustomed to doing such work—the cost of the repairs ought not to have exceeded $4 000.

We have been unable to find any record wherein the repairs on the Live Oak bridge were made by order of the Board of Supervisors, but we find that the claim of $3,172 19 for said work was allowed in the month of November, 1880, and taken out of the general fund, which is contrary to law.

The bridge on the lagoon, near Hicksville, was repaired in November, 1882, at an expense of $420, without advertising for bids. The cost of said repairs was taken out of the district funds of Road District No. 16. Although the work was done last year, and the bill allowed in December, the warrant was paid out of the funds collected for the use of the said district in the present year, which is contrary to Section 4070 of the Political Code.

COUNTY HOSPITAL.

In the matter of digging the drains and laying the sewer pipe at the County Hospital, we find that the chain-gang dug the drains, under Mr. Touhey's direction, with Mr. Touhey's tools. Said drains were dug through bed-rock that was very hard. Mr. Touhey employed men to grade the bottom of the ditches and lay the pipe, these men being paid common wages by the county. Mr. Touhey received $100 for the use of the tools, and paid $63 for repairs on said tools. He received $5 per day wages for himself and horse and wagon, which latter were necessary to haul the tools to the repair shops. He superintended the entire work, and from the evidence before this committee that the whole of said work is well done, we do not deem the cost too great.

We are of the opinion that the County Hospital and Farm have been conducted at an expense far in excess of what is actually necessary in the administration of its affairs. As an example, we note the expense of transporting the sick to that institution for the year 1882, which amounted to $611. We, as a part of the present Board of Supervisors, realize that after making this statement it will be expected of us by the people that we adopt some measures to curtail expenses in that quarter. We desire it understood that we accept the responsibility, feeling confident that at the end of the present year the summary of expenses will bear out the statement above made.

IRREGULARITY AND EXTRAVAGANCE.

We find that the Sacramento Bank paid registered warrants, drawing seven per cent. interest, in the year 1882, and cashed the same out of the funds of the present year, to the amount of $21,440 40.

We believe that there has been great extravagance in the matter of short-hand reporting in the Justices' Court and Police Court, and even in the Superior Courts. The Auditor's books show that we have paid for short-hand reporters in the last two years $6,677 95; an outlay which, in our judgment, could be very materially reduced without injury to the machinery of justice.

We believe that in the matter of architectural work on the Hall of Records there was great extravagance practiced, the county having paid on that building for services of this kind $1,884 09.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

To return to the list of county officials, we find that Mr. Bishop drew $25 on warrant No. 1,932, allowed November 10, 1882 as Secretary of the Board of Education. On warrant No. 1,229, allowed July 6, 1882, he drew $40 for the same service. On warrant No. 25, allowed January 5, 1882, he drew $35. We find that Mr. Bishop presented a demand on the county—embraced in warrant No. 134—on the 7th day of January, 1881, which was rejected by the Board of Supervisors; said demand being for $20 as Secretary of the Board of Education. Mr. Bishop drew $40 for services as Secretary of the Board of Education on warrant No. 763, allowed April 7, 1880. Mr. Bishop's demands are very imperfectly made out—not being properly itemized. It is impossible to tell by the demands how many members of the Board of Education were present at any one meeting. We think each member ought to present his or her demand against the county. We find the above sums of money were drawn contrary to law, according to the written opinion of our present District Attorney.

COUNTY TREASURER.

We find that D. E. Callahan drew, on Warrant No. 224, allowed in February, 1882, $100, for extra clerical services in calculating interest on outstanding warrants. R. R. Patten drew $10, for services rendered in calculating interest on registered warrants—number of warrant 16—allowed January 5, 1882. The above was for work which it was the duty of the County Treasurer to perform, and without extra compensation, and the money was therefore drawn contrary to law. (See Section 3 of an Act approved March 16, 1878; Statutes of 1877–8.)

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE.

Date	No. of warrant	Extra work for the last two years.	Amount
1881.			
March	485	J. W. Houston, making maps	$150 00
April	601	J. H. Miller, 16 days' services, at $5	80 00
Aug.	1606	J. H. Miller, Sunday and night work	227 50
Aug.	1637	J. W. Houston, registering names	4 05
Aug.	1635	J. W. Houston, making report to State Board	280 00
Aug.	1636	J. W. Houston, making military roll	213 00
Aug.	1759	R. R. Patton, making maps	150 00
	20.1	J. W. Houston, making out special school roll	125 00
		Total for the year 1881	$1,229 55
1882.			
Feb.	378	R. R. Patton, apportioning road money	$100 00
March	398	J. W. Houston, making city and county map	150 00
March	475	J. W. Houston, registering 1,627 names	244 05
April	579	J. W. Houston, registration	27 70
May	777	J. W. Houston, registering names	40 65
June	1005	J. W. Houston, registering 426 names	63 90
Aug.	1419	J. W. Houston, military roll	208 75
Aug.	1420	J. W. Houston, registering 800 names	120 00
Aug.	1470	J. W. Houston, making statistical report	300 00
Sept.	1611	J. W. Houston, registering 275 names	41 25
Oct.	1791	J. W. Houston, registering 380 names	57 00
Dec.	2163	J. W. Houston, registering 150 names	22 50
		Total for the year 1882	$1,375 80
		Total for the year 1881	1,229 55
		Total for 1881 and 1882	$2,605 35

NOTE.—We do not take into the estimate the salaries paid Deputy Assessors while employed in assessing property, as extra pay or work for the office of Assessor.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE—EXTRA WORK.

Date	No. of warrant		Amount
1881.			
Sept.	1877	J. J. Bauer, footing rolls Auditor's office	$60 00
1882.			
March	520	W. E. Gerber, abstract of mortgages	168 00
1881.			
March	635	J. M. Holtz, abstract of mortgages	72 00
March	636	Fred Kern, abstract of mortgages	72 00
March	637	J. J. Agard, abstract of mortgages	44 00
Aug.	1798	J. H. Miller, footing rolls	55 00
Aug.	1884	A. J. Hopper, footing rolls	35 00
		Total	$506 00

We have examined the accounts of the Auditor and Recorder, and find them substantially correct. All of which is respectfully submitted,

(Signed) F. M. SMITH, Chairman,
S. GOTTLIEB,
B. U. STEINMAN,
WM. MCLAUGHLIN.

When the clerk had finished the reading, there was a breathless silence for a minute or more, when Blair ventured to say that he thought the report ought to be adopted. This was followed by some informal discussion, in the midst of which Bailey arose and made a motion that the report be received, adopted, and the committee be discharged. This was carried viva voce. After another short interval of comparative silence, Bailey again took the floor, and said he believed the committee had done as much work as the county experts, who had been paid $942, and he thought they ought to be compensated at least to the extent of their actual expenses, and moved that the Chairman, Smith, be allowed $50, and the other members $25 each.

Steinman said Smith had drawn but $5 additional pay as Chairman, while the former Chairman drew $25 per month, and that his vote would be cast to allow the Chairman of the committee $50, but that he did not wish any pay, as he had been under no additional expense excepting the loss of time.

Gottleib and McLaughlin said they would accept no pay for work they had done.

Smith said his real expenses had not been above $25.

Christy thought as the Chairman of the Board was allowed an extra compensation of $5 per day for work done outside of the Board, not to exceed $25 in any one month, that the demand should be made out under that law, and believed it would be illegal to vote the money as suggested.

Bailey amended his motion so as to allow the Chairman $50 and the others nothing. It was then carried by roll-call, Smith voting no, and adding, as a remark, that he did not think he was entitled to it under the law.

Smith said the committee had not had sufficient time to investigate some things that ought to have been investigated.

The Board then returned to the consideration of other business.

Bailey and Gottleib were appointed a committee to buy two cows for the County Hospital, after which, no further business appearing, the Board adjourned for the term.

It is understood that the District Attorney will bring suit at an early day to recover the money which the Board allege was illegally drawn.

MAPLE SUGAR, pure, new and fine; try it. The Frank Siddalls soap goes like hot cakes; try a bar of it and throw away your old boiler, and you will live longer and always be happy, and buy your groceries of H. H. Paulk, cash grocer, 814 K street. *

BEWARE of imitations in Rock and Rye. Trade-mark filed in this State and Nevada. Geo. W. Chesley, sole agent. *

CHANGED DAILY FOR MECHANICS' STORE.

Weinstock & Lubin.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1883.

SACRAMENTO TEMPERATURE.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY:
Highest, ... 63
Lowest, ... 43.5

TEMPERATURE CORRESPONDING DAY, 1882:
Highest, ... 59
Lowest, ... 44

EVENTS OF THE DAY.

Battle of San Jacinto, 1836.

Sun Rises, ... 5:17 A. M.
Sun Sets, ... 6:41 P. M.
Moon Rises, ... 4:45 P. M.
Moon Souths, ... 11:51 P. M.
Day's Length, ... 13h. 24min.

Everyone is invited TO-DAY to see the Exhibition made by the Clothing, Furnishing Goods, And Hat Departments of the new goods received for Men's and Boys' Spring and Summer wear. The list includes many lines and many interesting things.

MECHANICS' STORE,

Nos. 400, 402, 404, 406, 408 K st., Sacramento.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHISKY (OLD BOURBON SOUR MASH,

CAR-LOAD DIRECT FROM BOND, JUST RECEIVED.

For sale to the Trade, in lots to suit. DISTILLED JANUARY 1880.

JAMES I. FELTER & CO.

Nos. 1016 and 1018 Second street, bet. J and K, Sacramento.

J. B. KLUNE,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER, 226 J ST., BET. SECOND and THIRD

Dealer in WATCHES, JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS. Repairing in all its branches a specialty under MR. FLOBERG. Agent for Rockford Watch Co. Will remove to 428 J st., April 10th. au13-3plm

JOHN BREUNER,

Importer, Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in every description of

FURNITURE and BEDDING

Nos. 604, 606 and 608 K street, bet. Sixth and Seventh, Sacramento. au7-3ptf

J. G. DAVIS, No. 411 K street, Sacramento,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN PARLOR, BED AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE and CARPETS. Latest Patterns of Linoleum and Oil Cloths. Also, a Large Assortment of Curtains, Shades, Cornices, etc.

I would request the public to call and examine my large stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere, as they will find it to their advantage.

Country Orders Solicited, and Satisfaction Guaranteed. o30-

MOHR & YOERK,

1024 and 1026 J Street - - - - - - - - - Sacramento

We wish to inform our Customers and the Public in General that we have now our

WINTER SUGAR-CURED EUREKA HAMS

Ready. We also call your particular attention to our fine qualities of SAUSAGES and COOKED MEATS, such as Pressed Corned Beef, Pigs' Feet, etc. A call will convince you. m27-3p1m

Picture Cards!

200,000 for Card Albums; 5,000 Plaques, etc., for Wall Decorations, just received at C. A. SAWTELLE'S

Bookstore and News Depot, 524 J street, bet. Fifth and Sixth, Sacramento. a10-3p1m

UNIVERSAL FASHION CO.'S PERFECT-FITTING PATTERNS

SPRING STYLES NOW READY.

George D. Allmond, Agent,

NO. 806 J STREET, ... [a19-3ptf] ..... SACRAMENTO.

WIRE CLOTH

GREEN AND DRAB,

MADE BY THE CLINTON WIRE CLOTH CO.

BEST IN THE MARKET.

RUBBER HOSE!

A Full Stock Just Received.

HOSE CARRIAGES,
HOSE SPRINKLERS,
LAWN GOODS

OF ALL KINDS, AT

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.,

220 to 226 K street, Sacramento,

—AND—

COR FRONT AND MARKET STS., SAN FRANCISCO

Canton GINGHAMS!

—IN—

Plaids & Stripes.

ONE HUNDRED PIECES

Of the above goods are offered for the next

TEN DAYS ONLY,

—AT—

12 YARDS

—FOR—

$1 00.

S. Lipman & Co.

FIFTH AND J STS., SACRAMENTO

SAMPLES sent on application, and orders faithfully attended to. a9-is3m

H. T. Holmes Lime Co.,

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Alabaster and Santa Cruz Lime, Cement, Plaster, Marble Dust, Chimney and Sewer Pipe, and General Building Material.

LIME furnished in carload lots to outside trade. Orders are respectfully solicited.

513 AND 515 I ST., SACRAMENTO.

a19-3ptf

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS,

A. HEYMAN, SOLE AGENT, I street, bet. Sixth and Seventh, opposite Court-house. PIANOS TO LET. Pianos sold on installments. fe9-2p1m

SULLIVAN & WISEMAN,

REAL ESTATE

And Insurance Agents,

NO. 1007 FOURTH STREET.

RENT AND OTHER COLLECTIONS MADE.

a12-2ptf JOS. WISEMAN, Notary Public.

COAL OIL STOVES.

ALL SIZES FOR COOKING OR PARLOR USE. Send for Circular and Prices. WIESTER & CO., 17 New Montgomery street, San Francisco. m27-4ptf

TO LET:

—A VERY DESIRABLE—

New Two-story Frame Dwelling,

Six Rooms and Bath-room, Pantry, Hot and Cold Water, Gas, etc. Rent, $25. Will be ready for occupancy in a week.

FOR SALE,

BUILDING LOTS:

$1,100—Southeast corner Sixth and P; 50x160.
$850—P street, between Sixth and Seventh 40x160.
$1,500—Northwest corner Seventeenth and H 45x160.
$1,500—Southeast corner Fourteenth and J; 60x80.
$900—Northeast corner Twenty-third and I 80x160.
$200 Each; Two Lots, 160x'60; B and C, Nineteenth and Twentieth.
$1,200—Southeast corner Twenty-third and I.
$300—Eleventh street, between D and E 40x80.

A. Leonard & Son

INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

No. 1012 Fourth Street, ... Sacramento.

fe17-3p1m

W. P. COLEMAN,

REAL ESTATE SALESROOM,

No. 325 J Street ..... Sacramento.

A LONG LIST OF

Desirable City and Country Property

FOR SALE,

FOR CASH, OR ON INSTALLMENTS.

Houses To Let

In all parts of the city.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON REAL ESTATE.

SACRAMENTO BRANCH

—OF THE—

HOME MUTUAL

Insurance Company

—OF—

CALIFORNIA.

ORGANIZED 1864.

THIS LEADING AND POPULAR FIRE Insurance Company accepts risks on all classes of desirable property, at rates as low as solvency and fair profit will admit of.

Losses liberally adjusted, and promptly paid at points where they occur.

JAMES N. PORTER, Manager.

OFFICE, ... No. 1006 FOURTH STREET Between J and K.

WILLIAM L. BENING, B. W. CAVANAUGH, } City Agents.

fe15-3p3m

Simond's Nabob Bourbon Whisky,

BEST IN MARKET, WILL CURE NERVOUSness, debility, indigestion, fever, weakness, dyspepsia, chills, etc. Has been sold in all the Eastern States and given universal satisfaction. It is highly recommended by the Faculty for all classes of fever and ague, nervousness, weakness, debility, dyspepsia, indigestion, etc. It is now introduced to the public of the Pacific Slope, indorsed by the certificate of the eminent Dr. S. Dana Hayes, the State Assayer of Massachusetts, and Dr. H. C. Louderback of St. Louis, Mo., both gentlemen prominent in their profession, and which is a guarantee to all buyers of its purity and quality. I can show thousands of letters from persons, from all parts of the Union and Canada, to testify to its merits and the benefit it has afforded as a family remedy and tonic. Kept by all Leading Druggists and Grocers. a9 3p2m

"THE CARPENTER'S STEEL SQUARE AND ITS USES." NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION. PRICE OF BOOK ALONE, $1, WITH THE "CALIFORNIA ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS" FOR ONE YEAR, SENT TO ANY ADDRESS FOR $2 50. Address GEO. H. WOLFE, 240 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

a11-3p6m

NOTE.—Any person wanting a CARRIAGE, BUGGY or WAGON of any description, is invited to call at or send to above-named REPOSITORY.

E. E. AMES,

a10 3p1m MANAGER. TuThS

DR. G. L. SIMMONS

HAS RETURNED TO SACRAMENTO FROM his Eastern trip, and may be consulted at his old office, 212 J street. m20 2p1m

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

IN PALESTINE.

Beautiful Scenes in Olivet Never to be Forgotten.

A road, or, rather, a rocky path, leading to Jericho and to Bethany, past the Garden of Gethsemane and up the western side of the Mount of Olives, with the grim Valley of Jehoshaphat yawning like a huge rent in the earth caused by an earthquake, invited our footsteps. This is the path which the Scriptures record Jesus to have taken, when, on His way to the Temple, He "sat upon the Mount of Olives over against the Temple"—for from that spot the whole inclosure of the Haram and the Mosque of Omar are spread out like a map under the feet of the gazer. It was here, also, that the description is given of His having wept over Jerusalem, and bewailed her obduracy, and foreshadowed her fate. The vast cemetery of Jehoshaphat—wherein for many centuries the Jews have come from all quarters of the earth, and which the Jews, the early Christians, and even the Turks, all have fixed upon as the spot for the Last Judgment—first arrested our eyes. But the solemnity of the prospect was saddening, so we turned them away to where high into the heavens towered up the Mount of Olives, its sloping sides and crest-crowned with olive trees, of which there still remains a grove; their delicate bright-green leaves glistening with the copious dews of night in the first rays of the morning sun, which had not yet illumined the somber valley, with its flat slabs for tombstones. The hillside over which this pathway winds is bare of vegetation; the rugged rocks strewn over it, and the sleeping dead beneath it, alone occupy the soil. But the green foliage of the Garden of Gethsemane, over whose wall we look down into it, and the gentle waving of the olive leaves, relieve this dreary view, and we turn our steps as well as our view toward those places of verdure as welcome as the oasis in the desert. This, too, was said to have been the favorite walk of David, along which he fled from his rebellious son, when he ascended the Mount of Olives to take a parting look at the city whence Absalom's revolt had driven him. From the gate there is a steep descent of a hundred yards, which may be dignified with the name of a road—but is not one—which leads down to where the Brook of Cedron used to be, but where we saw only its dry bed. Milton, in his Vision, saw

"Cedron's brook that flowed
Fast by the Oracle of God."

Just outside of the gate is a Turkish burying-place, so most of the images which meet the eyes, as well as the recollections which crowd on the mind at this spot, are sad. The path ascends from the bed of Cedron, winding past Gethsemane to the upward slope of the Mount of Olives, crowned by a mosque, and near by it a small Christian temple—striking emblem of Turkish toleration.

On the edge of the Valley of Cedron, some little distance on our right hand, stand two ancient tombs of much pretension. One with pillars, and a kind of cupola, tradition assigns to David's erring son, Absalom, and so strong in the East is the sentiment of abhorrence at filial ingratitude, that each passer-by throws a stone at it, until quite an artificial hill has risen beneath it. So just on the brink of the path along which the agonized father fled have moldered the remains of the undutiful son, whose sin has preserved the memory of his name for perpetual execration. We did not pause to examine the Tomb of the Virgin, wherein the mortal remains of the Mother of Jesus were said to have been laid; nor did we even enter the Garden of Gethsemane, which was said to have witnessed His agony, but breasted the steep hill and ascended the Mount of Olives, at whose summit, practical walkers as we were, my companion and myself were compelled to stop to catch our breath, then gazed enraptured on the panoramic view spread out beneath us. That scene, once seen, can never be forgotten by him who has once enjoyed the privilege of having feasted his eyes upon it, nor does it ever weary by repetition. There are upon this hill a few scattered Arab huts, but the mosque and a small Greek chapel near it were the chief buildings. The former is a small stone building, octagonal in shape, with the usual minarets, and many times each day rises from this summit of the Mount of Olives the Mussulman declaration of faith from the strong lungs of the hoary Imaum who is its guardian.

The old priest of Islam, doubtless regarding us as sons of "Sheitan" in his secret soul, was very polite, blandly accepting the *backsheish* we tendered, and thrusting it into his bosom, for in the East money lies near the heart, as here, the pocket there being in the loose folds of the shirt-front. He shuffled up before us into the minaret, from whence the outlook was indeed "a thing to dream of, not to tell." Before ascending, however, he knelt down and pointed out to us a mark on the stone, in the very center of the building, bearing a remote resemblance to the outline of a human foot, which he gravely assured us was the imprint left by the foot of "Issa" (Jesus), when from that spot—according to Moslem tradition—He ascended into heaven. For, with the same curious inconsistency that induced them to hate and persecute the Jew, while acknowledging and reverencing his prophets and his law, they also revile the Christian, while respecting Christ and attaching sanctity to Him. Not alone do the Moslems declare Christ, like Moses, to have been a messenger (*Resoul*) like their own Mohammed, whom we call Prophet, but in the Koran, the declaration is made that Christ "was born of a Virgin by the Spirit of God," yet allowing Him no divine attributes, which Mohammed, in his pure Deism, never even claimed for himself, "There is no Allah but the one Allah," being the keystone of the creed.

The summit is about 3,000 feet above the sea, and from it you obtain one of the most impressive views the world affords. I have stood on the Alps and looked down from the Jungfrau on magnificent panoramas of scenery, but the sensation here was entirely different, as was the scene. On one side you look down upon Jerusalem under your feet, and see it all at a glance, with its surrounding hills and valleys. On the other hand stretches between you and the Dead Sea the bare, bleak wilderness of Judea—fit frame for such a mirror—shut in to the east by the Mountains of Moab, the wavy outline of which Chateaubriand eloquently describes as "a straight line travel by a tremulous hand," just as it really looks.

Gazing eastward the view is very grand. The dreary desert which intervenes between Jerusalem and the Dead Sea stretches out in its bare desolation, and the metallic gleam of the waters of that strange sea, not tossing like water, but slowly heaving upward like masses of molton metal, arrests and rivets the eyes. Though actually twelve miles in an air-line from the point whence we looked, and much further by the tedious path up and down mountain sides on land—yet it scarcely seemed four miles distant from where we stood, so transparent was the atmosphere through which we viewed it. Beyond was a green fringe, which we were told were the trees which shaded the River Jordan. Towering up like a rocky wall, dividing old Arabia and its wild people from this frontier post of old and of modern civilization, rise the Monutains of Moab, grim and treeless, without sign of even vegetable life on their hoary heads. As has been justly said by an eminent Scotch divine, Dr. McLeod, "Standing on Olivet, one fully realizes the contrast between East and West, with Palestine as their connecting bridge." [Edwin de Leon, in Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine.

In Humboldt county, California, the whole area of the redwood forest has been mapped and platted. There are something over 500,000 acres of that timber in that county alone. Disinterested experts estimate 100,000 feet of lumber per acre as an average if not a small yield. At $18 per 1,000 feet the redwood of Humboldt county alone would just about pay the present national debt.—[Lumberman's Gazette.

THEY WERE PROMOTED.

I met a man the other day called "Soldier Sam," an honest fellow, and one of the true blue boys of the late war. He had served under Grant and could tell reminiscences of the great General by the hour. The best of it was that his stories were always authentic. I remember, said he, while we were down on the Mississippi a big barge loaded with bombs and gunpowder was lying alongside the wharf. Grant had given the orders that no one should smoke on board that barge. I suppose the old tub had thousands of dollars worth of powder under her decks. So the corporal set a guard there and ordered him to shoot the first man who should cross the plank with a lighted pipe or cigar. Well, when the word got abroad we kept away, for we knew that the order meant business. One day when I was off duty General Grant rode up on his horse. He wore a big blouse and a slouch hat. He had no star nor side arms. We all knew him without the aid of trinkets.

"Is that the powder boat?" he asked.

I told him it was.

He looked at me sharply over a red-hot cigar, and said, "I'll go on board, then."

I knew he'd never take that cigar out of his mouth except to eat or sleep, so I said, "General, if you walk across that plank a-noking the sentry will shoot you."

He saw that I was in earnest, but he said, "Don't you suppose he knows me?"

"Of course he does, General," I replied, "but he has been ordered to shoot the first man caught smoking on that barge, and he'll do it. That's the kind of chap he is."

Grant looked rather amused. I reckon he never intended to go near the old barge. He just wheeled his horse about and away he went.

That evening I told the sentry all about the talk. The next morning he and the corporal were ordered up to the General's headquarters. The sentry was a black man, but when he heard that Grant wanted to see him he was rather white. He went up.

"Can you read?" asked Grant.

"No, sah; I nebber had no chance to l'a'n."

"Do you always know me when you see me?"

"Yes, sah."

"Suppose I had gone on board that powder boat with a lighted cigar, what would you have done?"

"Shot you, sah."

"But I'm your General!" exclaimed Grant.

"Yes, sah; and we jes obeys yo' orders," said the sentry.

Grant looked the men all over. The corporal was trembling, and the sentry was actually pale; but both were as firm as rocks. At last the General relaxed. "Well, sir," he said to the negro, "we'll make you a corporal; and this other man shall be sergeant. I promote these men."

"I tell you we didn't forget that," said Soldier Sam.—[Inter-Ocean.

FARO AND KENO.

The *Mail* and *Herald*, two prominent dailies of Stockton, edited respectively by Ed. Colnon and Arthur McEwen, two prominent journalists, formerly of this State, are discussing the gaming and amusement line. The question of allowing faro and keno to be played in Stockton is now being discussed by the two papers mentioned, and the argument has reached such a heat that the writers are already beginning to accuse one another of a lack of intelligent knowledge of the game. McEwen says:

"A man who would whipsaw the ace and attempt to call the turn by putting (as we have often seen him) four dollars (his week's salary) on a card that was as dead as Thompson's colt, is hardly the person to discuss this great question intelligently."

To which Colnon responds in the next issue:

"A man who would let his money (borrowed from us) lie on the jack until said jack had passed to the silent majority, and a drunken check guerrilla appropriated the swag, while the player, with his eye on another man's bet, fondly supposed he was coppering the queen, enters this important argument considerably handicapped."

The writer has seen both these men play faro and keno at Orndorff's saloon in early days. McEwen was continually trying to play a complicated "system" breathed into his ear by a dying Mexican, which required a double force in the look-out chair and all the coppers and markers on the table. Whenever he reached over to change his bet he was sure to brush a stack of blue chips off a winning card with his long coat sleeve, and his very appearance at a game was a signal for a riot. Colnon, on the other hand, was a quiet, modest player, seldom venturing over a two-bit bet, and in fact it may be said that he played the game more for the opportunities afforded for the study of human character than as a steady means of livelihood. In the keno room, however, he was an intolerable nuisance. His slight deafness and unfamiliarity with figures caused him to stop the caller every few minutes to find out the number of the last ball, and again in his excitement and propensity to see double if his spectacles were not on right, he often called "Keno" in sepulchral tones when the necessity of the cry was not apparent to the internal revenue collector whose duty it was to keep track of the mathematical equations of the game.—[Carson Appeal.

HARNESS.

How often does it happen to see farmers working their horses to wagons, plows, or carts, with harness so ill-fitting, tattered and patched that the sight at once illicits pity from any human person? For such neglect there is no excuse, as the amount of harness necessary for plowing is so small that only the most careless and slovenly farmer has any excuse to offer. Wagon and cart harness are more elaborate and complicated, yet even they are simple enough to be manufactured at home, if certain portions are purchased at the saddlers, such as buckles, rings, traces and hames. Collars best suited to our southern climate are made of shucks. These are easily procured, there being many persons in every neighborhood who are very adept in making them, and when made to fit, are smooth, and with them the shoulders never become chafed, and, being so cheap, can be replaced as often as necessary. Nothing betokens a poor improvident farmer sooner than slouchy harness, to say nothing of the damage they inflict upon their poor dumb drutes. When an animal is required to labor, the owner should compare his case to theirs. For instance, how would a man like to follow a plow all day with shoes which pinched his feet or had a rock in them? Yet he would not suffer any more than the animal with a collar too small or a back-band which galled his back, or one trace shorter than the other. But, unfortunately, there are too many who apparently care nothing for these details, though in attending to them depends in a great degree their success. On well-regulated farms there is attached to each barn or stable a harness-room, where, after being used, the harness is carefully hung upon pegs, there to remain until wanted; when a rainy day comes, then it is overhauled, mended and oiled. By this means they not only last longer, but are more comfortable for the horses, and are proofs of a thrifty management. When harness is purchased complete, cheapness is not always a wise consideration, because a good set of well-tanned leather, properly put together, will, in careful hands, outlast two or three of the flimsy-made one.—[Southern Industries.

The Bishop of London proposes to introduce again in the present Parliament his bill for the wholesale removal of churches in the city of London proper, which is now almost entirely monopolized by business houses. As many as fifty out of sixty-five churches are thus threatened.

CAREWORN persons, students, weak and overworked mothers will find in Brown's Iron Bitters a complete tonic, which gives strength and tone to the whole system.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This POWDER never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, New York.

W. T. COLEMAN & CO., Agents, SAN FRANCISCO. m20-4ply

WANTED, LOST AND FOUND.

Advertisements of five lines in this department are inserted for 25 cents for one time; three times for 50 cents or 75 cents per week.

AGENTS WANTED—LIVE AGENTS IN EVERY county for the Encyclopedia Britannica, American reprint; the leading cyclopedia of the world; one order a day will make $100 per week; some agents take as high as nine orders in one day. Apply to MR. PERSON, with A. L. Bancroft & Co., 721 Market street. a7-4tS

AGENTS WANTED—OLD AGENTS SAY IT IS the easiest and fastest selling book they ever handled—"Gaskell's Compendium of Forms," social, business, etc., comprising complete forms for bookkeeping, agriculture and other business. Ask for or address F. PERSON, with A. L. Bancroft & Co., 721 Market street. Agents wanted in every county on the coast. a7 4tS

WANTED—8 OR 10 SUCCESSFUL BOOK Agents, of enterprise and pluck, to operate as general agents and train others to introduce a new work of remarkable merit and great salability; positions are worth $1,000 to $2,500 per annum. Address, giving full particulars of experience, age, etc., MR. F. PERSON, with A. L. Bancroft & Co., 721 Market street, San Francisco. Cut this out and send to us. a7-4tS

WANTED—AGENTS, MALE OR FEMALE, in every city and town in the United States; $10 to $15 per day easily made. G. E. RIDEOUT & CO., 10 Barclay street, New York City. a7-1mTuThS

A FIRST-CLASS BARBER WANTED—WAGES $15 per week. Apply at State House Barber Shop, corner Tenth and K streets. a20-tf

LOST—APRIL 18TH, A VERY SMALL Black and Tan DOG; ears cut. The finder will be rewarded by returning to northwest corner of Twentieth and J streets, Sacramento. a19-3t*

INFORMATION WANTED—JOHN MAHN'S mother, M. Mahn, died in Herzhorn, Holstein, February 20th, aged 80 years and 7 months. Any person who should know his whereabouts will please report to J. SCHUMACHER, 1117 Myrtle street, Oakland, California. a12-12t*

LOST—IN THIS CITY, APRIL 5TH, A DIAMOND Ring, marked "N. S. B., Nov. 21, '81." A suitable reward will be paid for its delivery at 513 J street. a7 tf

WANTED—AGENTS, ATTENTION!—SEND for terms and copy of Idiographic. Member ships March 20, 1883, 6,679. Marriages paid, 207 Mention paper and address Universal Benevolent Association, 1038 Mission st., San Francisco. m21-tf

$5 TO $10 PER DAY—AT HOME OR TO TRAVEL—If you are busy in the day time canvass evenings. Boys, girls, men, women, experienced canvassers and those who never tried. Extraordinary opportunity for all to make money; no capital required; outfit free; special inducements to all who apply for the next sixty days. For particulars address **Family Journal Publishing Company**, No. 532 Clay street, San Francisco, California. m21-tf

WANTED.

A CHEFSEMAKER, $40; A SHEEP-HERDER, $25; 3 milkers, $30; a carriage blacksmith, $3 50 per day; 5 ranch hands, $26 to $30; a man cook, $35; 3 waiters, $30; a man and wife for a ranch.

Female—Three women cooks, $26; girl to wait and do chamberwork; 4 girls for housework, $15 to $20; 4 girls to take care of children.

Apply to HOUSTON & CO.'S Employment Office, Fourth and K streets, Sacramento city. au13-1ptf

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

Advertisements of five lines in this department are inserted for 25 cents for one time; three times for 50 cents or 75 cents per week.

TO LET—FIVE VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with bath and all modern improvements. Also stable-room for horse and buggy. Apply at 1402 O street. a20-6t*

FARM FOR SALE—216 ACRES—150 acres in barley now, 10 in alfalfa; a fine orchard of large, bearing trees; two small groves of oak timber; most productive land in the State; close to market. Price, $12,000. For particulars inquire of CARL STROBEL, 321 J street. a18-6t*

ROOMS TO LET—ONE FINELY FURNISHED front room to let, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Apply at No. 520 L street (south side), between Fifth and Sixth. a 7-1w*

$26. FOR SALE—BEST PINE SET IN THE market for the money; 7 pieces, new; call and see them. Also upholstering and repairing, at CHAS. M. CAMPBELL'S, 409 K street, Pioneer Store. a13-tf

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE FIXTURES OF THE EAGLE CRACKER BAKERY; machinery, tools, horse, wagon and complete outfit, in good condition, at a bargain, as the proprietor desires to retire from business. Store to rent. a7-tf

CLUNIE HOUSE, EIGHTH AND K STREETS—The coolest and best rooms in the city; and great reduction in price. Call and see that you can rent a nice suite of rooms for $3 a week; single rooms, $1 25 a week. References required. Street cars from the Depot pass the door every five minutes. fe27-tf

FOR SALE—THE "ROLLING HILL" ranch, 400 acres, 5 miles above Folsom; 200 acres in cultivation; plenty of hard wood timber and good water; dwelling, barns, etc. For particulars inquire on the premises, or address WENDEL LEIK, Folsom. fe9-1p3m*

FOR SALE CHEAP.

1 ROGERS 3-4 SIDE BAR BUGGY; POLE AND shafts.
1 light Express Wagon; pole and shafts.
1 Single seat Buckboard; pole and shafts. Made for breaking and driving young colts; narrow board for short turning, and light as a skeleton.
1 Skeleton Wagon, first-class.
1 Track Sulky.
1 Petaluma Cart; made to order; folding back.
1 Set Double Carriage Harness.
2 Sets Single Carriage Harness.

All the above have been used, but are in No. 1 Order. Apply to L. C. CHANDLER, Real Estate Agent, m23-tf J street, between Second and Third.

FOR SALE,

AT A BARGAIN, FOR THE PURPOSE of making a partition, lot on Sixth street, between N and O, with three small, good houses. Will be sold separately or in one parcel. A rare opportunity is offered to persons wishing good and cheap homes.

ALSO, for sale, a very desirable building lot on Twenty-sixth and B streets. Inquire of m20-tf ADD. C. HINKSON, 627 J street.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON REAL ESTATE, AT A LOW RATE OF INterest, by PETER BOHL 325 J street. fe17-tf

BLACK DIAMOND COAL AND SCREENINGS.

THE ABOVE WELL KNOWN SUPERIOR MONTE DIABLO COAL, the most economica that can be used for steam, is for sale in lots to suit, at Black Diamond Landing, Contra Costa county, and at the office of the Company, southeast corne of Folsom and Spear streets, San Francisco.

P. B. CORNWALL, President B. D. C. M. Co

47-tf

SONG AND DANCE SHOES.—BOXING GLOVES.—LANCASHIRE AND OTHER CLOGS, ALL sizes; Tights, Wigs, Spangles, Gold and Silver Laces, Tambourines, Banjos, FALSE STONE JEWELRY for make-up, and everything for Minstrels and Theaters. WE SEND BY MAIL OR C. O. D. As our goods come direct from Europe, we defy competition in the United States. Send for prices NATHAN JOSEPH, 641 Clay street, San Francisco, Cal. [a7-tfWS

BUSINESS CARDS.

GRAND OPENING

OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE SALOON, J street, between Ninth and Tenth. The neatest place in town. A fine lunch served. W. H. CHENOWETH, Proprietor. a14-tf

J. HYMAN, JR.,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER, 506 J street, between Fifth and Sixth, has always on hand a choice variety of fine Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, etc. a3-1m

COAL—COAL.

UNION WOOD AND COAL CO., 426 K ST—Coal can be bought at very low prices, for steam and hotel purposes. F. PRADER, Superintendent Ione Mines. m29-1m

HOUSE-RAISING AND MOVING.

BRICK OR WOOD HOUSES RAISED OR moved in city or country, on reasonable terms, at the shortest notice; guaranteed to give satisfaction. LELAND HOWE, No. 1827 O street. m22-1m

J. A. CUNNINGHAM,

SACRAMENTO BOILER AND IRON WORKS, I street, between Front and Second, Sacramento. Manufacturer of Steam Boilers, Sheet Iron Work, etc. Also, all kinds of Repairing. Changing Portable Boilers from Wood to Straw Burners a Specialty. m5-4ptf

WM. GUTENBERGER,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDER AND MAchinist, Front and N streets. Manufacturer of Guttenberger's Horse Powers, Patent Ground Roller and Clog Crusher and Barley Mills. All kinds of Hydraulic Pipes. For sale, Three Miller Patent Hay Presses. m1-4p1m

A. M. SMITH,

NO 412 J STREET, PRACTICAL PLUMBER and Gasfitter—Work done on the most approved sanitary principles. m1-4ptf

JAMES WOODBURN,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN Fine Brandies, Wines and Liquors. Agent for Dr. Jaffe's Celebrated Cinchona Bitters; also, agent for Litton Springs Seltzer Water, Sonoma county, California. No. 111 K street, between Fourth and Fifth. fe26-4p1m

H. F. ROOT. ALEX. NEILSON. J. DRISCOL.

ROOT, NEILSON & CO.,

UNION FOUNDRY—IRON AND BRASS Founders and Machinists, Front street, between N and O. Castings and Machinery of every description made to order. fe26 4p1m

JAMES McGUIRE,

MANUFACTURER OF ROAD SCRAPERS Iron Doors, Jail Cells, Shutters, Railings, Gratings, Housework and Blacksmithing in general, No. 520 K street, between Fifth and Sixth. Second-hand Doors for sale. fe22-4ptf

F. FOSTER. J. O. FUNSTON.

1856. F. FOSTER & CO., 1883.

BOOK-BINDERS, PAPER-RULERS AND Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 319 J street, between Third and Fourth, Sacramento. fe20-4ptf

LOUIS SLOSS & CO.,

DEALERS, CORNER OF FRONT AND I streets. Highest price for Hides, Sheep Pelts and Tallow. Butchers supplied with Salt, Paper, latest improved Sausage Machines, Stuffers, Lard Presses, etc. Prompt cash returns made for all consignments. fe18-4ptf

S. CARLE. S. J. CROLY.

CARLE & CROLY,

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS, ARE PREpared to do all kinds of work in their line, in city or country. Principal place of business, Sacramento Shop, No. 114 Second street, between K and L. Postoffice Box No. 410, Sacramento. fe16-4ptf

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

SAMUEL CROSS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW—Office, No. 429 J street, Sacramento. a2-tf

S. C. DENSON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW—OFFICE: METROpolitan Block. Entrance next to Metropolitan Theater. m29-tf

HENRY L. BUCKLEY. S. SOLON HOLL.

HOLL & BUCKLEY,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW. Office, northeast corner Sixth and I sts. m9-tf

C. L. WHITE. A. L. HART.

HART & WHITE,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW. Offices at the southwest corner of Fifth and J streets, Sacramento, California. m6-tf

THE FIRM OF BEATTY, BEATTY & BEATTY,

ATTORNEYS-AT LAW, SACRAMENTO, CALIfornia, was dissolved December 12, 1882, Adam Beatty withdrawing. The business will be continued by the remaining partners under the firm name of H. O. & W. H. Beatty. m4-4ptf

CHAS. T. JONES. ED. M. MARVIN.

JONES & MARVIN,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, NO. 607 I STREET, BEtween Sixth and Seventh, Sacramento. fe26-4p1m

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

DR. GEORGE PYBURN.

OFFICE, SOUTHEAST CORNER TENTH AND J streets (over Tuft's Drug Store). Office hours—9 to 10 A. M.; 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M. all-4pim

DR. LOY FOND WAN,

FORMERLY FOOK WAN, HAS RETURNED from China with a fresh stock of Drugs and Medicines, and will be glad to see his former patrons, friends and others wishing to consult with him, at his new store, 926 Third street, between I and J. m29-1m*

G. BART, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON (HOMEOPATHist). Residence, No. 1818 G street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth. Office, 627 J street (over Dale's), Sacramento, Cal. Special attention given to diseases of the heart and lungs. Office Hours—9 to 11 A. M.; 2 to 4, and 6 to 8 P. M. m14-1m

DR. A. E. BRUNE,

GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BERlin, Germany. Office and residence, No. 521 J street, between Fifth and Sixth, Sacramento. Office hours—9 to 11 A. M., 3 to 5 and 7 to 8 P. M m13-tf

WALLACE A. BRIGGS, M. D.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, NO. 212 J STREET Sacramento.

Office Hours: { 8 to 9 A. M. / 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. / 6:30 to 8 P. M. } m12-4ptf

DR. LAINE,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.—OFFICE AND Residence, No. 323 J street, between Third Fourth. Hours: 8 to 10 A. M., 3 to 5 and 7 to 8 P. M. Office of City Superintendent of Public Schools at same place. m5-4p1m

WM. ELLERY BRIGGS, M. D.,

OCULIST, AURIST AND PHYSICIAN FOR Diseases of the Throat. Office, 429½ J street, corner of Fifth, over Sacramento Bank, Sacramento, Cal. Hours—9:30 to 12 A. M.; 1 to 4 P. M. Sundays—9:30 to 11 A. M.; 1 to 4 P. M. m1-tf

DR. GATCH,

OFFICE, 316 J STREET—OFFICE HOURS 9 A. M., and 12:30 to 2 P. M. m1-tf

DR. W. H. BALDWIN,

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, NORTHEAST corner of Second and K streets. Office Hours: 10 A. M. to 12 M.; 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 P. M. fe28-1m

W. A. HUGHSON, M. D.,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office, southwest corner of Seventh and J streets, in Bryte's new building, up stairs. Residence, southeast corner of Seventh and N streets, Sacramento. Office Hours: 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M.; and on Sundays only, 7 to 8 P. M. fe26-4p1m

DR. SIXOS.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, M STREET BEtween Ninth and Tenth, Nos. 918 and 920. Will visit the Railroad Hospital daily at 9:30 A. M. Office hours—8 to 9 A. M.; 1 to 3 P. M., and evenings. fe14-1m

DENTISTRY.

DR. T. B. REID,

DENTIST, NO. 605 J STREET. Sacramento, California. m29-tf

W. WOOD,

DENTIST, QUINN'S BUILDING, northeast corner Fourth and J streets. Artificial Teeth inserted on all bases. Improved Liquid Nitrous Oxide Gas for painless extraction of teeth. fe25-tf

DRS. BREWER & SOUTHWORTH,

DENTISTS, SOUTHWEST CORNER of Seventh and J streets, in Bryte's new building, upstairs Teeth extracted, without pain, by the use of improved Liquid Nitrous Oxide Gas. fe16-4p1m

REMOVED.

DR. F. M SHIELDS, DENTIST, to No. 525 J street, between Fifth and Sixth, where he will be pleased to see his friends. fe16-tf

H. H. PIERSON,

DENTIST, 415 J STREET, BETWEEN Fourth and Fifth, Sacramento. Artificial Teeth inserted on Gold, Vulcanite and all bases. Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas administered for painless extraction of Teeth. fe14-1m

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

BRUCE HOUSE,

NO. 1018 J STREET, BETWEEN TENTH AND Eleventh, Sacramento. B. A. TRAPP, Proprietor. Board and Lodging per week, $5; Board per week, $4; Meals, 25 cents. Best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar. m27-

HOTEL LANGHAM,

CORNER FOURTH AND L STREETS, SACRAmento—Strictly first-class, on the European plan. T. D. Scriver's Carriages will take all passengers free of charge from Depot to Hotel

m1-4p1m TERRY & CO., Managers.

UNION HOTEL,

SECOND AND K STREETS, SACRAMENTO, Cal. Rooms, 50 cents and $1 per day. Specials rates by the month. Billiards, choice Liquors and cigars. Hot lunch daily from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M.

W. O. ("JOE") BOWERS, Proprietor.

m1-4p1m

RESTAURANT DE FRANCE,

427 K STREET, ADJOINING the Metropolitan Theater. Handsome Private Rooms for parties.

LOUIS PAYEN Proprietor, fe20-4p1m Formerly of the Hotel de France.

MISSISSIPPI KITCHEN.

OYSTER AND CHOP HOUSE.

Third Street, Between J and K,

NEXT DOOR TO RECORD-UNION office. Open day and night.

A. J. SENATZ, Proprietor.

fe19-4p1m

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL,

Corner Seventh and K Streets.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS!

FREE BUS TO AND FROM THE CARS.

j5-1y JAMES McNASSER, Proprietor.

ST. DAVID'S,

A FIRST-CLASS LODGING-HOUSE, CONtains 155 rooms; 715 Howard street, near Third, San Francisco. This house is especially designed as a comfortable home for ladies and gentlemen visiting the city from the interior. No dark rooms. Gas and running water in each room. The floors are covered with body Brussels carpet, and all the furniture is made of solid black walnut. Each bed has a spring mattress, with an additional hair top mattress, making them the most luxurious and healthy beds in the world. Ladies wishing to cook or themselves or families are allowed the free use of a large public kitchen and dining-room. Servants keep up a fire from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. Hot and cold baths; a large parlor and reading-room, containing a Grand Piano—all free to guests. Price, single rooms per night, 50 cents; per week, from $2 upwards. House open all night.

R. HUGHES, Proprietor.

At Market-street Ferry, take Omnibus line o street cars to corner of Third and Howard

o2-TuTstf

SAN FRANCISCO CARDS.

SAN FRANCISCO Business Directory

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Baker & Hamilton—Importers of Agricultural Implements and Hardware; Agents of the Bendeln Agr'l Works. Junction Market, Pine and Davis sts.

ARTISTS

Houseworth—Optician and Photographer, No. 12 Montgomery street. Established in 1861.

BUSINESS COLLEGES.

Pacific Business College and Telegraphic Institute—(Life Scholarship, for full Business Course, $70). W. E. Chamberlain Jr., and T. A. Robinson, Proprietors, No. 220 Post street, opposite Union Square, S. F., Cal. Send for Circulars.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS.

Justin Gates—Pioneer Druggist, removed to 722 Montgomery st., S. F. Country orders solicited.

HATS.

C. Herrmann & Co.—Manufacturers and Importers. No. 336 Kearny st., near Pine. The finest hats at the lowest prices. Factory: 17 Belden st.

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, ETC.

Hawley Bros' Hardware Co.—Importers of Hardware and Agricultural Implements, Nos. 301, 303, 305, 307 and 309 Market street, San Francisco.

STATIONERS, PRINTERS, ETC.

H. S. Crocker & Co.—Importing and Manufacturing Stationers, Printers and Lithographers, Nos. 215, 217 and 219 Bush street, above Sansome.

SACRAMENTO RECORD-UNION. San Francisco Office, No. 8 New Montgomery street (Palace Hotel)—F. E. Haswell, Agent.

BANKING HOUSES.

MONEY TO LOAN

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

Southeast Cor. J and Fourth streets,

In any amount, at low rate of interest. m10-4ptf

NATIONAL GOLD BANK

—OF—

D. O. MILLS & CO.,

SACRAMENTO.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY.

EXCHANGE ON

San Francisco, New York, Chicago, London, Dublin, Paris, Glasgow, Berlin, Frankfort-on-Main, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Christiana, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Geneva, Venice, and all of the principal cities of Europe

This Bank has correspondents in Mexico, South America, West Indies, Australia, Honolulu, and all parts of the world, and special facilities for making collections. se12-4ptf

MONEY TO LOAN

—ON—

GRAIN

IN WAREHOUSE, OR OTHER APPROVED SECURITY,

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES, BY

California State Bank,

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA.

au6-tf

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

Among other pieces of property of the

PUTNAM ESTATE

That will be sold at

Public Auction at Auburn,

—ON—

Saturday, April 28, 1883,

Is the New and Splendidly Equipped

PUTNAM HOUSE

—AND THE—

Planing Mill and Box Factory

AT AUBURN STATION.

These Properties are most desirable. The Hotel particularly is one of the finest in interior California, and when well run is sure of a crowded patronage. A better opening for a good hotel man, perhaps, cannot be found in the State, and those looking for investments in this line should not fail to attend the sale.

a16-4p2w **A. B. PUTNAM,** Executor.

PIKE & YOUNG,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURers, corner of Fourth and L streets, Sacramento, have on hand the largest assortment of Carriages, Wagons and Buggies to be found in Sacramento, which they will sell at very low rates.

RAILROADS, STEAMERS, ETC.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Commencing Monday, November 27, 1882,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

TRAINS AND BOATS WILL LEAVE SACRAMENTO AS FOLLOWS:

5:50	A. M.—(Sundays excepted)—Accommodation Train to Marysville, Red Blun and Redding.
9:00	A. M.—(Daily)—C. P. Emigrant Train to Ogden, Council Bluff and East.
7:20	A. M.—(Daily)—C. P. Pacific Express, via Benicia, for San Francisco. Connects at Suisun for Vallejo and Calistoga. Second-class passenger cars for San Francisco attached.
10:00	A. M.—(or as soon thereafter as practicable—Sundays excepted)—Steamer for San Francisco, touching at all way ports on the Sacramento river.
11:30	A. M.—(Sundays excepted)—Passenger Train for Woodland, Williams, Willows and Tehama.
11:40	A. M.—(Daily)—San Francisco Passenger Train. Connects at Galt with Passenger Train for Ione and at Lathrop with the S. P. Atlantic Express for Madera, Newhall (Santa Barbara), Los Angeles, Yuma, Maricopa (Prescott), Tucson, Benson (Guaymas, Mexico), Deming (A., T. & S. F. R. R.), El Paso, and East, and Lozier Texas (1644 miles from San Francisco) Connects also at Niles for San Jose.
2:30	P. M.—(Daily)—Oregon Express for Marysville, Chico, Red Bluff and Redding (Portland, Oregon)
2:40	P. M.—(Daily)—Local Passenger Train for Auburn and Colfax.
3:50	P. M.—(Daily)—San Francisco Passenger Train, via Benicia.
4:55	P. M.—(Daily)—Local Train to Lathrop, connecting with S. P. Emigrant Train for Deming and El Paso.
6:15	P. M.—(Sundays excepted)—Passenger Train for Woodland and Knight's Landing.
7:55	P. M.—(Daily)—C. P. Atlantic Express for Colfax, Reno (Carson and Virginia), Battle Mountain (Austin), Palisade (Eureka), Ogden, Council Bluffs and East

A. N. TOWNE.....General

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

Entered at the Post Office at Sacramento as second class matter

PUBLISHED BY THE
Sacramento Publishing Co.

Publication Office, Third st., bet. J and K.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION
Is published every day of the week, Sundays excepted.

For one year	$6 00
For six months	3 50
For three months	2 00

Subscribers served by Carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week. In all interior cities and towns the paper can be had of the principal Periodical Dealers, Newsmen and Agents.

Advertising Rates in Daily Record-Union.

One Square, 1 time	$1 00
One Square, 2 times	1 75
One Square, 3 times	2 50
Each additional time	50

	1 Week.	2 Weeks.	1 Month
Half Square, 1st page	$2 50	$3 50	$5 00
Half Square, 2d page	3 50	6 00	8 00
Half Square 3d page	3 00	4 50	6 00
Half Square 4th page	2 00	3 00	4 00
One Square, 1st page	3 50	5 00	7 00
One Square, 2d page	5 00	7 00	10 00
One Square, 3d page	4 00	6 00	8 00
One Square, 4th page	3 00	4 00	6 00

Star Notices, to follow reading matter, twenty-five cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements of Situations Wanted, Houses to Let, Society Meetings, etc., of FIVE LINES OR LESS, will be inserted in the DAILY RECORD-UNION as follows:

One time	25 cents
Three times	50 cents
One week	75 cents

Seven words to constitute a line.

THE WEEKLY UNION
Is the cheapest and most desirable Home, News and Literary Journal published on the Pacific coast.
Terms. One Year $2 00

Weekly Union Advertising Rates.

Half Square, 1 time	$1 00
Each additional time	50
One Square, 1 time	2 00
Each additional time	1 00

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET REVIEW.

[REPORTED FOR THE SACRAMENTO RECORD-UNION.]

General Merchandise.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19, 1883.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There have been free sales of Calcutta Wheat Bags during the past few days at 8½@8⅝c for June and July delivery; Potato Gunnies are jobbing at 15@15½c; Wool Bags, 42½@45c; Burlaps, 7½c for 40-inch and 12½c for 60-inch; Hop Cloth, 11@11½c ℘ yard.

CANDLES—The product of the local candle factories is quoted as follows; San Francisco Crystal Wax, 14-oz, 15c; Stearic Acid, 14-oz, 14c; Star, 14-oz, 13½c; Eagle, 12-oz, 12c; Cincinnati, 12-oz, 10c; Mission Chemical Wax, 14-oz, 16½c; do 16-oz, 18c; Solar Sperm, 14-oz, 14½c; Adamantine, 12-oz, 12c; Globe, 9½-oz, 10c; Bay Improved Wax, full weight, 16@16½c; Stearic Acid, full weight, 14@14½c; Solar, light weight, 11½@11½c. Eastern brands vary from 8c to 18c; Sperm, 25@28c; Paraffine, 28c ℘ ℔.

CASE GOODS—Following is the price list of the leading local canners: White and Black Cherries, Gooseberries, Peaches, Nectarines, Strawberries, Raspberries and Currants, each $3 ℘ dozen 2½ ℔ tins; Table Apricots, Bartlett Pears, Quinces, assorted Apples and Blackberries, each $2 50; German Prunes, Plums and Grapes, each $2 25; Apples, Pie Peaches, Pie Strawberries and Pie Currants, each $2; other Pie Fruits, $1 75 ℘ dozen 2½-℔ tins. In 8-℔ tins, Table Peaches and Cherries are quoted at $9; Table Apricots and Pears, $8 50; Table assorted Plums, $8; Pie Currants, $6 50; Pie Strawberries, $6; Pie Apricots, Peaches, Cherries and Blackberries, $5 50; Pie Grapes and Plums, $5, and Pie Apples, $4 50 ℘ dozen 8-℔ tins; Jams and Jellies, $2 75 ℘ 2-℔ tins; Succotash, $2; String Beans, $1 50; Peas and Corn, $1 75; Asparagus, 2½-℔ tins, $2 25; Pork and Beans, $2, and Tomatoes, $1 25.

CEMENT AND PLASTER—Following are the quotations of the H. T. Holmes Lime Company: Portland Cement (foreign), $4 25@4 50; Rosendale do (Eastern) $2 75@3; Plaster, $2 75@3 25; Santa Cruz Lime, $1 60@1 75 ℘ barrel.

CHICORY—California, 4½@6c; German, 6½@7c ℘ ℔.

COAL—Foreign descriptions for future loading were marked down 25c per ton a few days ago. Australian has been freely offered at the decline, as many vessels want to come this way from the Colonies. At last mail dates, freights from Australia to San Francisco were 13s per ton. Anthracite and Cumberland are in good supply, but steady. Coos Bay is selling at $5 50 @6 and Seattle at $6 50@7. There is a good demand for English Foundry Coke, and also for the Coke produced by the local Gas Companies. J. W. Harrison's private circular quotes as follows:

	Prices to Arrive.	Spot Rate.
Australian, ℘ ton	$6 50@$6 62	$7 25
Liverpool	7 00@ 7 12	7 25
West Hartley	7 25@ 7 50	7 50
Scotch Splint	7 00@ 7 25	7 50
Cardiff	7 25@ 7 50	7 50
Lehigh	13 00@ 13 25	13 00
Cumberland	11 00@ 11 25	12 00
Egg	12 00@ 12 25	12 00

DRUGS—Alum, 3@3½c; refined Borax, 11½c; Blue Vitriol, 7½@7½c; Brimstone, 3½c for roll and 3½c for California refined; Cream Tartar, 33@35c; Nitric Acid, 12½@16c; Tartaric Acid, 60@62c; Sulphuric Acid, 2½@4c.

DRY GOODS—Brown Shirting is jobbing at 6@7½c; Sheeting, 7½@9½c; Brown Drilling, 8½@9½c; Prints, 6½@7c ℘ yard.

FISH—Canned Salmon is nominal at $1 25@1 30 for California and $1 30@1 35 for Oregon; Pacific Codfish, 6c for 50-℔ bdls, 7c for selected in 100-℔ cases and 8c for boneless; Eastern Codfish (St. George's bank), 8½@9c ℘ ℔; Eastern Mackerel, $1 70@1 80 for No. 1 in 15-℔ kits, and $3@3 25 for Mess in 15-℔ kits.

LEATHER—We quote: Sole, 23@29c; Harness, 32@37½c; Skirting, 34@38c; Calf Skins, $65@70; Wax and Buff Leather, 16@17½c ℘ foot; Kip Skins, $50@60 ℘ dozen.

LUMBER—Cargoes—Pine, rough, $18; rough clear Pine, $24; Pine flooring and stepping, $27 50; Redwood, $18 for rough and $28 for surfaced. Retail—Pine, common rough, up to 40 feet, $22 50 ℘ M feet; No. 1 flooring, 6 inches and over, $32 50; 4 do and under, and 1¼x4 and 1¼x6 flooring and stepping, $35; rough clear for flooring, $1 less than above rates; Laths, $3 75 ℘ M; Shakes, $12 ℘ M; Redwood, rough merchantable, $22 50 ℘ M; surface No. 1, $35; T. & G. Redwood, 1¼x4 and 1¼x6, $35; do 6 inch, 12 feet and over, $32 50; do beaded, 12 feet and over, $35; half-inch surface, $30; Pickets, fancy, $27 50; do rough, pointed, $20; do do square, $17 50; Siding, ½ inch, $25; Shingles, $2 50 ℘ M; Battens, ½ inch, lineal, 1c; Posts, 17½c each.

MALT LIQUORS—English Ale and Porter are quoted at $2 75@3 75 for quarts, and 25c advance for 2 dozen pints.

METALS—Prices for all descriptions remain steady. Tin Plate is less active, as the wants of the canners are largely supplied for the present, if not for the season. J. W. Harrison's private circular quotes Pig Iron as follows:

	To Arrive.	On the Spot.
Eglington, ℘ ton	$25 75	$26 00
Glengarnock	26 50	27 00
Shotts No. 1	28 75	29 00
Clay Lane White	25 00	25 00
American soft	31 00	32 00

We quote other kinds: Coke Tin, $6@6 50; Roofing Tin, $5 25; Charcoal Tin, $7 ℘ box; Yellow Metal, 24@25c; English Cast Steel, 14@15c; Sheet Zinc, 9@9½c; Pig Lead, 4½@5c; Bar Lead, 5½c; Lead Pipe, 7c; Sheet Lead, 8c; Bar Copper, 17c; Pig Tin, 22@22½c ℘ ℔.

NAILS—The event of the week was the starting of the Judson Nail Factory at Oakland on the 11th, the first enterprise of the kind west of the Rocky Mountains. In anticipation of this event, and to annoy the promoters of the new industry, prices were reduced 25c per keg for 100 keg lots of Eastern, the lowest price in a long time. The revised rates are as follows: Standard sizes, 10d to 60d, $3 75 ℘ keg; extra sizes from $4 to $6 25, the latter figure for 3d; Brad head nails, 10d to 20d, $4 75; do 8d, $5; do 6d, $5 25; do 4d and 5d, $5 50 ℘ keg; Spikes, all sizes, $4. Discount of 2 per cent. for cash.

OIL—China Nut, 70c; California Castor, $1 30 for No. 1, and $1 25 for No. 2; Refined Cocoanut, 40@45c; California Linseed, in single bbl lots, 57½c for raw and 60c ℘ gallon for boiled; Petroleum, 110 degrees, in cans, 16@20c; do, in bulk, 14c; do, 150 degrees, 22@27c; Whale, 42½@47½c; Sperm, $1 05@1 15 for crude; pure winter strained Lard, $1 in bbls and $1 10 in tins; Possel Olive, $5@5 25; Plaguiol Olive, $5 50@6 50; Duret do, $6 50@6 75; extra fine kinds, $8@9 ℘ dozen quarts.

PAINTS—Good demand for White Lead at 6@6½c ℘ ℔ for all kinds.

POWDER—California Blasting, $3 25 ℘ keg; Giant, 50c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1; Vulcan Blasting, 75c for No. 1, 50c for No. 2 and 35c ℘ ℔ for No. 3, with the usual discount as to quantity.

QUICKSILVER—$27 50 ℘ flask or 35½@35½c ℘ ℔. London rate, £5 13s.

RICE—Rangoon, 4½@4½c; Hawaiian 5@5½c; China, 4½@5½c for No. 2 and mixed, and 6@6½c for Extra No. 1.

SALT—Liverpool fine is quoted at $15@22 50; Carmen Island, $13@15 for coarse and $20@22 for fine; California, $10@12 for coarse and $14@16 for fine.

SPIRITS—California pure, $1 25 for No. 2, and $1 28 for No. 1.

STARCH—Various brands of Eastern are quoted at 6@10c ℘ ℔.

SUGAR—Since March 9th the prices of 25-bbl lots from local refineries have been as follows:

	American Refinery.	California Refinery.
Extra Fine Cube	11½c	...
(A) Patent Cube	..	11¾c
(A) Crushed	11½	11½
(A) Loaves	11½	...
Fine Crushed	11½	11½
Powdered	11¾	...
Extra Powdered	..	11¾
Extra Fine Powdered	12½	...
Dry Granulated	11¼	11¼
Extra Granulated	..	11
Confectioners' (A)	11	...
Extra C	..	10½
Extra Golden C	10½	...
Golden C	10	10
El Dorado C	10¼	...
Mariposa C	9¾	...
D	..	9½
Nonpareil	9½	...

SYRUP—Since January 24th, the quotations for local made have been as follows: Bbls, 55c; hf bbls, 57½c; 5-gallon kegs, 62½c; 1-gallon tins, 72½c ℘ gallon.

TOBACCO—Plug, 57½@70c; Coil, 52½@75c; Roll, 67½@75c; Light Pressed, 62½@67½c ℘ ℔, according to brand.

WHISKY—We quote high proof, $1 30@1 50; low proof, $1 75@2 50; various brands of Bourbon, $2 25@5 50 ℘ gall, according to age.

WINES—California in bottles, as follows: Angelica, $4 87@5 50; Claret, $3 25@3 50; Port, $5@10; Sherry, $5@5 50; White, $2 50@5 50 ℘ dozen.

WOOLEN GOODS—Following is a partial list of prices of goods made at the local factories in this city: Shawls, fancy check and solid colors, 35x35, $10 50 ℘ dozen; Gents' Traveling Shawls, 72x144, $96 ℘ dozen, with a large variety between these extremes; White and Blue Mixed Knitting Yarn, $1 37½; Scarlet, Blue and Seal Brown, $1 62½ ℘ yard; Waterproof, $1@1 20 ℘ yard; Overshirts, $16@45; Underwear, $15@45; Jackets, $9@15 ℘ dozen.

FREIGHTS—Gerard C. Tobey, 1,459 tons, Wheat to Liverpool, 40s.

A POOR ARTIST.—A pretty girl had a bashful artist for a sweetheart, and he never would come to the point. One night, after he had made a desperate attempt to test her feelings, she looked at him in a very significant way. "What do you mean by that?" he asked with a startled look. "Do you profess to be an artist?" she replied evasively. "Yes." "Do you think you are a good one?" "I flatter myself that I am." "Well, I don't think so." "Why not?" "Because you cannot even draw an inference." He did, though, and now that girl supports him by taking boarders.—[The Drummer.

A PAINTER'S POETRY.

It was said once by a writer anxious to make out a case against the pre-Raphaelite school of modern poetry, that one of the chief characteristics of Rossetti's verse was its sensuality, and certain quotations were given to prove this. Time has effectually disposed of that charge, and the misrepresentations on which it was founded have been adequately confuted; but it has hardly been sufficiently noticed, that the real ground of the accusation is due to the fact of the poet-painter being unable to dissever his pictorial from his poetic faculty. He habitually thought (if such an expression is allowable) in terms of painting. He could not dissever his most purely intellectual ideas from color and form, and it is the intrusion of these physical facts into his poetry in places where they are unexpected and unnecessary that gives to hasty readers and superficial critics such a wrong impression. And in the same way as he charges a poem with more color and form than it can well bear with reference to its special subject, so does he charge his picture with a weight of idea which their form and color scarcely realize, and in both he calls upon the spectator to be at once the witness and the interpreter of his work. From this there results in his poetry the following effect: that he is at his finest when he has to tell some plain story, or exemplify some comparatively simple thought, the insertion into which of physical facts will highten the meaning rather than jar upon it; or in verses that treat intellectual ideas from a purely sensuous basis, such, for instance, as in those sonnets which are concerned with the passion of love. When, however, he seeks to treat either a purely intellectual or a purely spiritual subject he fails almost inevitably, and that apparently in painting as well as in poetry. Like Antæus, if he is held off the earth too long, his strength fails him. It is this painter-like quality which makes his verse so puzzling, for in ideas it is almost without exception of a singularly pure and intellectual character. Turn from his verse to his painting, and the same curious contradiction is forced upon our attention. We find continually in his pictures, where the painter's individuality is most manifest, that the reproduction of the sensuous part of his subject is, so to speak, interfered with by the strange half-refining, half-abstract quality of his intellect. This is especially evident in its treatment of the form of the human body, in which he has two methods, both adapted to the same end, or rather, perhaps, both unconsciously tending to the same end. One is to leave out as much as possible all detailed drawing, to suffuse the whole body in a mist of color, in which no modeling of flesh or structure of bone is clearly visible. The other method is to accentuate those portions of the body or the features which best help to express emotion, and so to use and arrange them as to produce a definite emotional idea. The long necks in which so many of his female figures rejoice, the slender hands with fingers turning round one another, the heavy curved lips, and all the other physical peculiarities to be traced in his works, are all due to the passionately sensuous, but equally passionately intellectual, nature of Rossetti; they are the record of a man whose sense of beauty was always being disturbed by his sense of feeling.—[Contemporary Review.

HONESTY DOES NOT BOAST OF SELF.

The old adage that "when a man boasts of his honesty, look out for him," is well told in another way in the following:

A gentleman stopped his horse at a toll-gate, and not seeing the gate-keeper, went into the house. Finding no one, he began a general search, and finally discovered the gate-keeper out in the field at work. Although the old man was quite a distance away, the gentleman went into the field, approached him and said:

"You are the toll-gate keeper, I believe."

"Yes, sir," the old man replied, turning and leaning on his hoe-handle.

"Well, I want to go through the gate."

"Ain't the gate open?"

"Yes."

"Well, why don't you go through? It's my business to be there."

"Because I wanted to pay you."

"And you came all the way out here to pay me five cents?"

"Yes, sir," said the gentleman, proudly looking the old man in the eye.

"Couldn't you have left the money on the table?"

"Yes, but I wanted you to know that I paid you."

"You are an honest man."

"Yes, sir," replied the gentleman, while a pleasant expression spread over his face.

"You would have walked three times as far to have paid me that five cents, wouldn't you?"

"Yes, sir."

"Here, John," the old man called to a boy that lay in the shade, "call the dog and go along and watch this fellow until he gets away. Bet a hundred dollars he steals something 'fore he leaves the place."

MINING NOTES.

Coal in large quantities has been found in the Sierra Madre Mountains.

Death's Valley seems to be a popular country just now for prospectors.

Ophir mining district, Placer county, exhibits increased mining activity.

The Blue Mountains in Arizona are giving evidence of long-hidden treasures.

About 1,000 miners are employed in and about the hydraulic mines in Nevada county.

Saratoga district, Inyo, is but little known. A seven-stamp mill is being put up there. The mines are said to be rich.

Several promising prospects in Oro Fino district, Deer Lodge county, have been bonded at good figures to Eastern parties.

Siskiyou is fortunate in having no debris question to contend with. The mining interest of that county is a wealthy one, and rapidly developing its greatness.

The Coleman Company are putting up two large works in Death Valley for refining borax. They will much exceed the Borax Lake works in completeness and capacity.

It is the general belief that a belt of coal and coal oil extends through Siskiyou county, and that the time will come when good paying coal mines will be opened, besides striking oil.

An old shaft sunk on a very rich body of silver ore has been struck on the Sierra Madre mountains, which, from appearances, was last worked by the ancient Aztecs or some other race.

The Alhambra mine, Calico, has been sold to Lieutenant-Governor Daggett, a Mr. Hunt, and Mr. Gashwiler, for $10,000. The property belonged to Mrs. C. Cook and Mrs. Townsend, and adjoins the Silver Odessa.—[San Bernardino Index.

A fine copper prospect has been discovered by some Mexicans engaged in cutting wood near the Colorado mines, Clifton, A. T. The ledge is eighteen feet wide, with a streak of copper glance ore from twelve to fourteen inches in width, which will run about 70 per cent. copper.

The people about Duncan's Mills are just now very much excited over recent developments of copper ore at the old Harrison copper and silver mine, located about one mile and a quarter from the Tyrone mills, and about five miles up Russian river from Duncan's mills. A large number of new locations have been made along the supposed direction of the lode. A tin mine has also recently been discovered, but has not been much prospected.

The original South Carolina ordinance of secession is preserved in the office of the Secretary of State at Columbia. It is written on parchment, is entitled "An Ordinance to dissolve the Union between the State of South Carolina and other States, united with her under the compact entitled the Constitution of the United States of America," and is very brief, containing, besides the title, date, etc., but a little more than 100 words.

A VOICE FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE GREATEST CURATIVE SUCCESS OF THE AGE.

"No medicine introduced to the public has ever met with the success accorded to Hop Bitters. It stands to-day the best-known curative article in the world. Its marvelous renown is not due to the advertising it has received. It is famous by reason of its inherent virtues. It does all that is claimed for it. It is the most powerful, speedy and effective agent known for the building up of debilitated systems and general family medicine.

Winston, Forsythe Co., N. C., March 15, 1880.
Gents—I desire to express to you my thanks for your wonderful Hop Bitters. I was troubled with Dyspepsia for five years previous to commencing the use of your Hop Bitters some six months ago. My cure has been wonderful. I am pastor of the First Methodist Church of this place, and my whole congregation can testify to the great virtue of your bitters. Very respectfully, REV. H. FEREBEE.

Rochester, N. Y., March 11, 1880.
Hop Bitters Co.—Please accept our grateful acknowledgment for the Hop Bitters you were so kind to donate, and which were such a benefit to us. We are so built up with it we feel young again.
OLD LADIES OF THE HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS.

Delevan, Wis., Sept. 24, 1880.
Gents—I have taken not quite one bottle of the Hop Bitters. I was a feeble old man of 78 when I got it. To-day I am as active and feel as well as I did at 30. I see a great many that need such a medicine. D. ROYCE.

Monroe, Mich., Sept. 25, 1875.
Sirs—I have been taking Hop Bitters for inflammation of the kidneys and bladder. It has done for me what four doctors failed to do—cured me. The effect of the Bitters seemed like magic.
W. L. CARTER.

If you have a sick friend whose life is a burden, one bottle of Hop Bitters will restore that friend to perfect health and happiness.

Bradford, Pa., May 8, 1881.
It has cured me of several diseases, such as nervousness, sickness of the stomach, monthly troubles, etc. I have not seen a sick day since I took Hop Bitters. MRS. FANNIE GREEN.

Evansville, Wis., June 24, 1882.
Gentlemen—No medicine has had one-half the sale here and given such universal satisfaction as your Hop Bitters have. We take pleasure in speaking for their welfare, as every one who tries them is well satisfied with their results. Several such remarkable cures have been made with them here that there are a number of earnest workers in the Hop Bitters cause. One person gained eleven pounds from taking only a few bottles. SMITH & IDE.

Bay City, Mich., Feb. 3, 1880.
Hop Bitters Company—I think it my duty to send you a recommend for the benefit of any person wishing to know whether Hop Bitters are good or not. I know that they are good for general debility and indigestion, strengthen the nervous system, and make new life. I recommend my patients to use them. DR. A. PLATT, Treater of Chronic Diseases.

Superior, Wis., Jan., 1880.
I heard in my neighborhood that your Hop Bitters was doing such a great deal of good among the sick and afflicted with most every kind of disease, and as I had been troubled for fifteen years with neuralgia and all kinds of *rheumatic complaints* and kidney trouble, I took one bottle according to directions. It at once did me a great deal of good, and I used four bottles more. I am an old man, but am now as well as I can wish. There are seven or eight families in our place using Hop Bitters for their family medicine, are so well satisfied with it that they will use no other. One lady here has been bedridden for years, is well and doing her work from the use of three bottles. LEONARD WHITBECK.

What It Did for an Old Lady.
Coshocton Station, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1878.
Gents—A number of people have been using your Bitters here, and with marked effect. A lady of over seventy years had been sick for the past ten years; she had not been able to get around. Six months ago she was *helpless*. Her old remedies or physicians being of no avail, I sent forty-five miles and got a bottle of Hop Bitters. It had such an effect on her that she was able to dress herself and walk about the house. After taking two bottles more she was able to take care of her room and walk out to her neighbors, and has improved all the time since. My wife and children also have derived great benefit from their use.
W. B. HATHAWAY, Agt. U. S. Ex. Co.

Honest Old Tim.
Gorham, N. H., July 14, 1879.
Gents—Whoever you are, I don't know; but I thank the Lord, and feel grateful to you to know that in this world of adulterated medicines there is one compound that proves and does all it advertises to do, and more. Four years ago I had a slight shock of palsy, which unnerved me to such an extent that the least excitement would make me shake like the ague. Last May I was induced to try Hop Bitters. I used one bottle, but did not see any change. Another did so change my nerves that they are now as steady as they ever were. It used to take both hands to write, but now my good right hand writes this. Now, if you continue to manufacture as honest and good an article as you do, you will accumulate an honest fortune, and confer the greatest blessing on your fellow-men that was ever conferred on mankind. TIM BURCH.

Anna Maria Krider, Wife of Tobias K.
Chambersburg, July 25, 1875.
This is to let the people know that I, Anna Maria Krider, wife of Tobias Krider, am now past seventy-four years of age. My health has been very bad for many years past. I was troubled with weakness, bad cough, dyspepsia, great debility and constipation of the bowels. I was so miserable I could eat nothing. I heard of Hop Bitters and was resolved to try them. I have only used three bottles, and I feel wonderful good, well and strong again. My bowels are regular, my appetite good, and cough gone. I think it my duty to let the people know how bad I was, and what the medicine has done for me, so they can cure themselves with it.

My wife was troubled for years with blotches, moth patches, freckles and pimples on her face, which nearly annoyed the life out of her. She spent many dollars on the thousand infallible (?) cures, with nothing but injurious effects. A lady friend of Syracuse, N. Y., who had had similar experience and had been cured with Hop Bitters, induced her to try it. One bottle has made her face as smooth, fair and soft as a child's, and given her such health that it seems almost a miracle.
A MEMBER OF CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

A Rich Lady's Experience.
I traveled all over Europe and other foreign countries, at a cost of thousands of dollars, in search of health and found it not. I returned discouraged and disheartened, and was restored to real youthful health and spirits with less than two bottles of Hop Bitters. I hope others may profit by my experience and stay at home. A LADY, Augusta, Me.

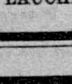
I had been sick and miserable so long, causing my husband so much trouble and expense, no one knowing what ailed me. I was so completely disheartened and discouraged that I got a bottle of Hop Bitters and used them unknown to my family. I soon began to improve and gained so fast that my husband and family thought it strange and unnatural, but when I told them what had helped me, they said, "Hurrah for Hop Bitters! long may they prosper; for they have made mother well and us happy." THE MOTHER.

My mother says Hop Bitters is the only thing that will keep her from her old and severe attacks of paralysis and headache.—Ed. Oswego *Sun*.

Luddington, Mich., Feb. 2, 1880.
I have sold Hop Bitters for four years, and there is no medicine that surpasses them for bilious attacks, kidney complaints and many diseases incident to this malarial climate. H. T. ALEXANDER.

Property-Holders and Builders.

I HAVE 250 JACKSCREWS TO LET, IN lots to suit; also Block and Tackle, Timbers, etc., in good condition. Brick and Frame Buildings raised. Twenty-eight years' experience.



G. J. CROSS, 49er,
Contractor and Builder, office at Sweetser & Alsip 1015 Fourth street, Sacramento. a4 tf

JUNK STORE REMOVED TO MY OLD STAND, 918 K st., bet. Ninth and Tenth. Will pay the highest price for Rags, Bottles, Iron and other metals. Eastern Straw Paper for sale. JOHN LAUCHLAN. m26 1m*

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.

Castoria promotes Digestion and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. It insures health and **natural** sleep, without **morphine**.

"Castoria is so well adapted to Children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 82 Portland Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

What gives our Children rosy cheeks,
What cures their fevers, makes them sleep;
'Tis Castoria.
When babies fret and cry by turns,
What cures their colic, kills their worms,
But Castoria.
What quickly cures Constipation,
Sour Stomach, Colds, Indigestion,
But Castoria.
Farewell then to Morphine Syrups,
Castor Oil and Paregoric, and
Hail Castoria!

CENTAUR LINIMENT—an absolute cure for Rheumatism, Sprains, Burns, Galls, &c. The most Powerful and Penetrating Pain-relieving and Healing Remedy known to man.

THIS COLUMN IS CHANGED EVERY OTHER DAY FOR RED HOUSE

We have been receiving nearly daily for several weeks large invoices of Eastern goods, purchases for Spring and Summer. Every line of our business has been represented in these invoices:

Dress and Fancy Goods, from New York and Chicago;
Domestics, from New York and Philadelphia;
Clothing and Hats, from New York;
Millinery Goods, from New York;
Boots and Shoes, from New York and Boston;

ETC., ETC., ETC.

Never before has such a large stock of FINE, FASHIONABLE, SEASONABLE GOODS been shown by the RED HOUSE at this season of the year. Having added in the past month 3,600 square feet more floor room, we are now very well prepared to show up this unusually large stock to proper advantage.

AT OUR CAPACIOUS
MILLINERY PARLORS
—ALL THE—
NOVELTIES for Spring and Summer are to be seen.

—NEW LINES OF—

Dress and Fancy Goods (styles for the coming summer).

Linen and Mohair Ulsters, Summer Wraps, etc.

Housekeepers' Goods, Carpets, Mattings, Window Shades, Lace Curtains, etc.

50 Cases of Straw and Linen Hats for Men and Boys; Light weight Clothing of all description; Men's Furnishing Goods (the largest Department in the city); and Boots and Shoes for every class.

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RED HOUSE!
SACRAMENTO, CAL.
C. H. GILMAN, Proprietor.

People from the interior visiting the city, desirous of purchasing a
Good No. 1 Timepiece,
One you can rely on to KEEP TIME, should by all means
—GO TO—
H. WACHHORST.

☞ He keeps the largest assortment, from the FINEST CHRONOGRAPH FLY-BACK HORSE-TIMER, to the LOWEST $5 NICKEL WATCH. Every Watch strictly as represented. WACHHORST never sold a bad Watch, and everybody knows it.

HIS PRICES ARE CHEAPER THAN THOSE OF ANY OTHER DEALERS, Provided you get the SAME QUALITY OF GOODS.

He also has constantly in extensive stock DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED WARE, OPERA AND FIELD GLASSES, CLOCKS, ETC., ETC.,
Received daily directly from the factories.
☞ WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY REPAIRED BY THE BEST WORKMAN.
☞ All country orders promptly attended to. ☜

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No. 315 J st., bet. Third and Fourth, Sacramento.
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PHŒNIX MILLS,
GEO. SCHROTH & CO., PROPRIETORS,
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Manufacturers of finest brand of
NEW PROCESS FLOUR
ALSO, CORN MEAL, CRACKED WHEAT, Oatmeal Buckwheat and Graham Flour. m1-4ptf

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Charles Robin,
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FOR THIRTY YEARS IN THE CLOTHING, Furnishing Goods and Hat Business, has made up his mind to offer to the public all goods in his line at VERY REDUCED PRICES. He buys his goods for CASH, and has no house to dictate to him. He does not misrepresent goods for the sake of effecting sales. He sells goods for what they are, and offers baits to no one.
☞ Orders from the country filled and sent C. O. D. m2-t

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ROLLER FLOUR!
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C. McCREARY & CO., SACRAMENTO FLOUR Mills, now manufacture a grade of ROLLER FLOUR fully equal to the Minnesota High-grade Patent Flour. Also, the whitest, strongest and best Bakers' and Family Flour in the market.
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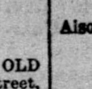
T. D. SCRIVER, ... Proprietor.



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For Keeping Butter Without Ice.

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Sacramento Planing Mill,
Hartwell, Hotchkiss & Stalker,
MANUFACTURERS OF
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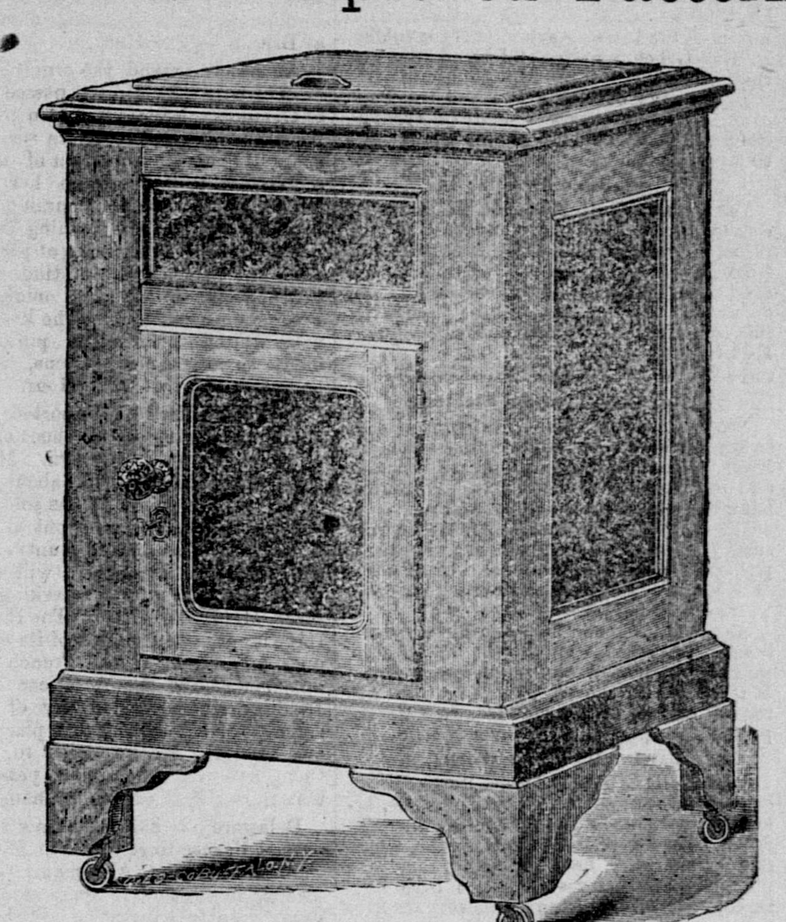
A CAR-LOAD
JUST ARRIVED.

The Best Improved Pattern!



ALL SIZES AND PRICES!

Prepare for Hot Weather,
—AND—
GET A REFRIGERATOR.

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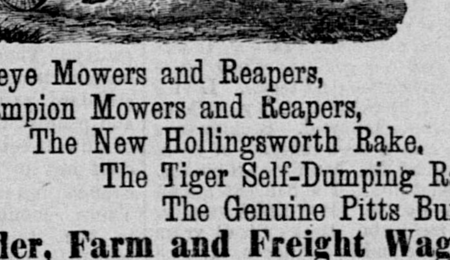
IMPORTERS —AND— Manufacturers.



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The Bain Header, Farm and Freight Wagons;
The New Benicia Header.

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SAN FRANCISCO .... or .... SACRAMENTO

VERBUM SAT SAPIENTI.
(*A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT.*)

"CASH" IS A WORD THAT HAS MISLED MANY. BECAUSE A GROCER ANNOUNCES THAT he sells for cash only, that he sells cheaper than others does not follow. I will duplicate any order of any other grocer, and guarantee you a margin of gain beside worth the while. I keep the best groceries and family supplies procurable. All I ask is to try me; I will prove to you that you will gain by it. Free delivery. Catalogues on request. Choicest canned goods, assorted, from 7½ cents per can upward; Coffee, roasted and ground, from 10 cents per pound; best Teas, from 10 to 70 cents; Flour, $5 90 to $6 per barrel; Golden Syrup, from 60 cents per gallon; Coal Oil, $1 10 per 5-gallon can; Fresh Butter, 20 cents per pound.

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L. AUKER. **AUKER & MOORE,** J. C. MOORE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CASH DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

GENERAL PRODUCE, VEGETABLES, FRUIT, BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE, POULTRY, GROCERIES, Flour, Grain, Ground Feed, Hardware, Nails, Barb Wire, Horseshoes, Shovels, Picks, Axes, all kinds of Farming Implements, Plows, Cultivators, Reapers, Mowers, Headers, Grain Cleaners, and the Faulkner Land Leveller, the only perfect machine for leveling land, warranted to give satisfaction or money refunded. Send for circulars. Also Grain Bags, Wool Bags, Sack Twine, Fleece Twine, Sulphur, Lime, Lamp Black, Coal Tar, Pitch Tar, Whale Oil Soap; all kinds of Oils, Turpentine, White Lead, Putty, Window Glass, Shot and Powder. ☞ **New England Baking Powder,** superior to all other brands.

We have the only GENERAL CASH STORE in Sacramento. Orders for goods in any line will be filled at the lowest CASH prices. Send for our price list. Send all orders to

AUKER & MOORE,
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A CARD TO MY FRIENDS.

I RESIGNED MY POSITION AS BOOKKEEPER AND SALESMAN WITH THE FIRM OF KILGORE & Tracy December 1, 1882, and started with L. Auker the Cash Store of Auker & Moore. I would be pleased to have you call at my new place of business, Nos. 1100 and 1102 J street, corner Eleventh. Yours respectfully. [a17-4plm] **J. C. MOORE.**

Friend & Terry
LUMBER
COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1853.
SUGAR PINE, REDWOOD, OREGON & TRUCKEE PINE,
At Wholesale and Retail, and
Manufactured to Order at the Mills of the Company.
Also Doors, Windows, Blinds, Shakes, Shingles, Bolts and Ties.
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UNDERTAKER,
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OFFICE IN ODD FELLOWS' TEMPLE, Ninth and K streets. Complete stock of UNDERTAKERS' GOODS constantly on hand. City and country orders promptly attended to, day or night, at reasonable rates. jy1

J. FRANK CLARK,
County Coroner and Undertaker,
NO. 1017 FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN J and K—Always on hand the most complete Stock of Undertaking Goods on the coast. Country orders, day or night, will receive prompt attention. 16-4plm

PACIFIC SLOPE.

Homicide in Oregon—Escape from the Contra Costa County Jail—Gray Returning—Cave in a Mine—The Coming Election in Nevada County—California Pacific Railroad Company Sued—Operations of Cattle Thieves—Sudden Death in Sonoma County—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

CALIFORNIA.

Gray Homeward Bound.

TRACY, April 20th.—John S. Gray, the defaulting cashier of the Harbor Commissioners, who left San Francisco March 16th, passed through this place on his return from his exile in Guaymas, Mexico, at 2:35 this afternoon.

Gray Back.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20th.—John S. Gray, the defaulting Secretary of the Board of Harbor Commissioners, arrived here this evening in charge of Captain Lees and detective Coffey. He was placed in the city prison. J. J. O'Brien, the Assistant Secretary under Gray, was arrested to-night on two charges of embezzlement.

Committed to the Insane Asylum—Feast of the Passover.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20th.—Ellen Develin, aged 48, a native of Ireland, was committed to the Insane Asylum at Napa to-day. Patrick Lynch, a native of Ireland, was also committed.

The observance of the Feast of the Passover begins at sunset to-morrow evening. Services will be held in all the Synagogues to-morrow evening.

Sudden Death.

PETALUMA, April 20th.—H. M. Atwater, a resident of Tomales, died suddenly at that place Wednesday morning, it is supposed from a stroke of paralysis. Deceased was aged about 60 years, and leaves a wife and daughter. The remains will be brought to this city for embalment, and will be sent East for interment.

Cave in a Hydraulic Mine—Plenty of Water—The Coming Election.

NEVADA, April 20th.—Yesterday a cave occurred in the hydraulic mine owned by Hank Place, at Omega, killing one Chinaman and injuring one or two others. The falling bank came upon them without warning.

The snow-storm of yesterday insures a good supply of water for mining and irrigating purposes the coming summer. At Eureka and Moore's Flat the snow is a foot deep. Three inches fell here.

As the election on the proposition to issue bonds to pay the county debt approaches, public discussion of the subject waxes warm. It is generally believed that the proposal will receive the necessary two-thirds vote, as the principal taxpayers are in favor of it.

Cattle Thieves at Work.

SMARTSVILLE, April 20th.—Two or three cattle thieves drove twelve head of cattle, belonging to James O'Brien, from the Bonanza ranch. They were traced to Roseville, where it was found they had disposed of them to a butcher. The thieves have not been captured, although suspicion points very strongly to two ex-convicts who were here a short time ago.

Suit for Taxes.

NAPA, April 20th.—Suit was begun in the Superior Court to-day against the California Pacific Railroad Company, to recover $9,964 for taxes for the year 1882. The amount now due from the railroad company for taxes for the last three years is between thirty and forty thousand dollars.

Escape of a Condemned Murderer.

MARTINEZ, April 20th.—Dario Jaurez, under sentence of death, and whose execution was set for February 23d and postponed on a stay of execution, escaped from the County Jail last night by the aid of an accomplice. The door of the cell was broken open, and the escape effected through the floor of the District Attorney's office. Men are now in pursuit.

ARIZONA.

Movements of Troops.

WILLCOX, April 20th.—Captain Joyce and the Tombstone Rangers will not attack the San Carlos Indians at present. General Crook will move on Monday at the latest. Quartermaster Carrington arrives on Sunday with 60 days' supplies. Another train is already at Guadaloupe canyon. The Mexican troops are also concentrating there. Gate Woods, with his Indian scouts, will arrive here to-morrow. A terrible sand-storm is prevailing at present.

NEVADA.

Conkling and His Sister.

RENO, April 20th.—George W. Conkling, Jr., and his sister, Mrs. Uhler, arrived here to-night. Mrs. Uhler's mental condition is much improved. They were driven to a hotel in a close carriage immediately after their arrival.

OREGON.

Advices from Portland.

PORTLAND, April 20th.—The *Oregonian's* Roseburg special says: Yesterday evening about dark James A. Beckley killed Henry Levins with a 24-caliber pistol at Elkton, fifteen miles west of Drain, Douglas county, in a quarrel about cattle and a range. It was the result of an old grudge. They were neighbors, but never on good terms. Levins killed a cow of Beckley's. They met at Elkton, and words followed. Beckley says Levins called him a d—d rebel s— of a—b, struck him and had his hand on his pocket. Beckley then shot him. The ball entered an inch above the left eye. He died instantly. Both are old residents. Beckley is 41 years old, and has a wife and two children. Levins is 28 years old, and has a wife, but no children. Beckley came to Roseburg and gave himself up to the Sheriff. There will be an examination to-morrow at 10 o'clock at Elkton.

A Yaquina special says: The schooner Phebe Fay came ashore last night four miles south of Yakima Bay. The crew were gone. The vessel's hold was full of lumber, the mainsail reefed and the small boat on board.

A Eugene City special says: The trial of H. W. Abrams, indicted for murder, has been postponed until May 11th, when a special term of Court will be held.

PASSENGER LISTS.

CARLIN, April 20th. — Passed here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento to-morrow: Ottokar Hoffmann, E. W. Goggin and wife, Horace Fletcher, E. J. Valentine, San Francisco; D. C. Hindy Hinsdale, wife and three children, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. Robert Hawks, Mrs. E. L. Vandegrift, Nebraska City, Neb.; J. B. Smith, San Jose; G. W. Conkling and sister, Reno, Nev.; J. K. Heller, P. R. Hall, New York; H. G. Merry, Negannee, Mich.; Dr. W. H. Platt and daughter, Rochester, N. Y; F. L. Olds, Rochester, Minn.; James Astill and wife, Roseville, Cal; S. M. Salley and wife, Wisconsin; Arnold Dormorlan, St. Louis, Mo., A. B. Leeos, Greenfield, Ind.; James Scharling, Tuscarora, Nev.; W. A. Eberle, Ogden, Utah; Mrs. Harriett Southard, Portland, Or.; T. W. Cosgrove, Cincinnati, O.; 116 emigrant passengers, including 89 males, to arrive in Sacramento April 22d.

NEWHALL, April 20th.—Passed here to-day, to arrive in San Francisco to-morrow: E. H. Ford, Concord, N. H.; Dr. H. H. McIntyre, Boston; Alex. Campbell, Tucson; E. M. Freeman, S. Donnelly, Mrs. Cantwell, Oakland; Mrs. A. P. Copeland and son, Washington, D. C.; A. Tregida, Tombstone; D. W. Brown, Prescott; A. McMillan, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Geo. Flourney, Jr., San Francisco; H. A. Palmer, Oakland; J. R. Sharpstein, Samuel Miller, San Francisco; Miss Laura Sutherland, Oakland; A. W. Kinsman, San Francisco; John Lawrence, Los Angeles; Hugh McCaffery, J. E. Blake, San Francisco; W. H. Sargent, New York; Mrs. F. Manchard, Oakland; R. E. Houghton, San Francisco; Mrs. Jas. Bettner, Riverside; J. M. Adams, Los Angeles; Jamer Peuder and wife, San Francisco.

OMAHA, April 20th.—Left here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento April 24th: F. DeLong, G. Lippman, Christy Davis, San Francisco; William B. Dean, St. Paul, Minn.; Isaac Brandt, Des Moines, Iowa; Anna Snyder, San Jose; Miss McIntosh, Sacramento; E. W. Woodward and wife, Miss Marian Woodward, Morrow, Ohio.

Eighty-one through emigrants left on last night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacramento April 27th.

A century since the Hawaiians were savages and cannibals. Now they use the telephone, have bank defaulters, support gambling establishments, and show other evidences of Christian enlightenment and modern civilization.—[Norristown Herald.

SPORTING NOTES.

At present the chief question among sporting men is, how to load to scatter? Bosh! Gentlemen, learn to shoot like Dr. Carver and you will find no need of scattering your shot all over an acre field to hit one goose in a flock.

A gentleman who has been thinking of buying a hack, having visited a menagerie, comes home radiant with joy: "I'm going to buy one of them zebras," he says; "one of those rifled horses. They must carry much further than the ordinary sort!"

Dr. Carver is giving our American sportsmen a lesson in true marksman and sportsmanship in the adoption of light guns of smaller caliber. One quail brought down in a day by a cool, steady and close aim is a higher standard of the sportsman and marksmanship than fifty birds taken with a young cannon.

The Marquis of Lorne was so taken by the plumed quail of California, during his recent trip to the Pacific coast, that he was seized with a desire to cultivate them at Inverary, his ancestral home. Doubtless the attempt will prove unsatisfactory. It was tried by Lord Southampton nearly half a century ago and failed. The Earl of Stamford succeeded a little better at Enville Hall, Staffordshire, for the birds bred, but their numbers diminished and they finally disappeared. Their tendency to wander is fatal to their propagation in so populous and poacher-haunted a region as Britain.—[The Hour.

An Act to extend the cruelty to animal laws of Great Britain has passed the House of Commons. Should it also pass the upper House it will interfere seriously with sport. Thus the liberation of a stag from a cart, as is done when her Majesty's buckhounds hunt; the coursing of captive hares or rabbits; the training of hawks in falconry, and the shooting of pigeons at the trap, not to speak of setting terriers on rats and cats upon living mice, would all become penal offenses. The keeping of ornamental water-fowl by pinioning, and many scientific observations, would also be put an end to.—[The Hour.

Pierre Lorillard has imported 100 brace of English partridges for shooting purposes on his estate at Johnstown. Mr. Reiche, the dealer in animals, has about 150 brace, twenty-five of which he has sold to the son of John Roach, who will put them on his grounds in Westchester county. Twenty-five brace Mr. Reiche, Jr., will turn loose at Sterling, N. J. In speaking of these birds, Mr. Reiche says: "The English partridge is one of the gamest of its species. It does not run, like the French partridge, but is more like the American woodcock. Lorillard will not allow any of the partridges to be shot on his place for over two years. He proposes to propagate them, and in three or four years he will test the skill of our sportsmen."

Delaware has enacted a law requiring a special license to sell or ship game at any time of the year. Also making it a misdemeanor to hunt or trespass upon any private property without a license from the Delaware Game Protective Association. Farewell to pot-hunting in Delaware, and the roaming of a lot of irresponsible rioters, who knock down fences, let down bars, trample grain down, trespass upon orchardists, shoot tame chickens, and degrade the name of sportsmen. Such a law in California would work a relief to landowners. Farmers, as a rule, do not object to having responsible persons who deport themselves as gentlemen hunt upon their grounds, and if applied to by persons with a license, they would have a guarantee that such would be the case.

The open season for doves begins on the 1st of June—a most inhuman, heartless revision of the law, brought about by a restless greed and disregard for the laws of nature. From the 15th of May to the 15th of July is the principal breeding time for doves. Beginning May the 15th, the first broods are just hatched about the 1st of June. No law could have been enacted which would more effectually effect their extermination than the killing of the parent bird at that time. The farmers have no better friend than the dove to help keep down the weeds by the vast amount of this variety of seeds devoured by them. And it is to their interest to protect the doves as fully as possible. It is to be hoped that every farmer upon whose grounds these birds may abound will post notices prohibiting shooting upon them until August 1st. This is not only human, but also in the interest of every farmer.

The announcement of the international gun trial, to be held in New York in November, at this early day seems to have been governed by good judgment. There are many who object, however, to giving manufacturers time to build guns especially for trial. It is difficult to see any grounds for such objections. If Messrs. Parker or Greener are capable of manufacturing a gun for these trials of superior quality to any either have yet offered for sale, there is no unfairness in giving them the opportunity. There is no obstacle in the way of our sportsmen obtaining a gun of exact standard and superiority of construction and penetration if he so desires. A trial of guns taken from the shelves of dealers does not indicate that the manufacturer cannot produce a gun superior in action. There should be a distinction made in the trial of such guns. Those especially built for these trials should be designated as such. Let the trial of them be a separate and distinct one. Purchasers will then know how to choose in making a purchase, whether from the shelves of a dealer or by order, to be built to a like standard of action or execution as shown in the trials.

JAPANESE WEDDING PRESENTS.—The marriage of Miss Inouye and Katsunosuke Inouye was recently celebrated at the official residence of his Excellency Inouye, Minister for Foreign Affairs. The ceremony was conducted in Japanese fashion, and attended only by the near relatives and intimate friends of the family. The wedding presents were displayed in an up-stairs room and, of course, attracted much attention. With few exceptions the Japanese gifts, though costly and attractive, were intended to express a sentiment rather than to serve any useful purpose. Most prominent was a mountain formed of rolls of floss silk, white and crimson. Each roll was bound with strands of parti-colored twine, the ends not brought round into a row, as is usually the case, but tied in hard knots, emblematic of the indissolubility of the marriage tie. The floss silk was intended to typify gentle yet enduring constancy, the strength of its skeins offering a noted contrast to their softness and flexibility. Round the base of this mountain were disposed a number of ornaments of fresh rice straw, plaited into the forms of the storks and tortoises, emblematic of longevity, or the pine, bamboo and plum, of perpetual bloom, while into the loops of the plaits were thrust pieces of dried bonito, a favorite accompaniment of wedding presents, its name (kaisu-wo-boshi) being a homonym for the three Chinese characters signifying victorious, manly and brave.—[Japan Weekly Mail.

HE'D BEEN THERE BEFORE.—The Bodie *Free Press* perpetrates the following: Mr. Oppenheimer, Mr. Rosenberg, Mr. Lubeck, Mr. Einstein, Mr. Greenbaum and Mr. Schranbetadter—all prominent gentlemen—are enjoying a sociable game of draw poker after dinner. Mr. Oppenheimer, who is host, returns to the room after a brief absence and finds a hand has been dealt him. He picks it up. It is a king full. He skins it over very carefully. It is a king full still. He glances inquiringly at his guests: "Who doled dem cards?" Mr. Greenbaum replies: "Charley Einstein." Mr. Oppenheimer gives the king full another going over. It looks very large—certainly. None of the kings have gone away. But he sorrowfully lays it down without betting. "I pess." Mr. Rosenberg deals, and the game proceeds.

Consolation is the dropping of a gentle dew from heaven on desert-hearts beneath; it is one of the choicest gifts of divine mercy.—[Spurgeon.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

Telling Fortunes.

I'll tell you two fortunes, my fine little lad,
For you to accept or refuse;
The one of them good, the other one bad;
Now hear them, and say which you choose.

I see by my gifts within reach of my hand,
A fortune right fair to behold;
A house and a hundred good acres of land,
With harvest fields yellow as gold.

I see a great orchard with boughs hanging down
With apples, russet and red;
I see droves of cattle, some white and some brown,
But all of them sleek and well fed.

I see droves of swallows about the barn door,
See the fanning-mill whirling so fast;
I see them threshing wheat on the floor;
And now the bright picture is past.

And I see rising dismally up in the place
Of the beautiful house and the land,
A man with a fire-red nose on his face,
And a little brown jug in his hand.

Oh! if you beheld him, my lad, you would wish
That he were less wretched to see;
For his boots they gape like the mouth of a fish,
And his trousers are out at the knee.

In walking he staggers, now this way, now that,
And his eyes they stand out like a bug's,
And he wears an old coat and a battered-in hat,
And I think that the fault is the jug's.

For the text says the drunkard shall come to be poor,
And that drowsiness clothes men with rags;
And he doesn't look like a man, I'm sure,
Who has honest hard cash in his bags.

Now which will you have? To be thrifty and snug,
And be right side up with your dish,
Or go with your eyes like the eyes of a bug,
And your shoes like the mouth of a fish?
—[Alice Cary.

Foreign Dinners.

If you should travel round the world you would learn to eat your dinners in a good many different ways. In Turkey you would learn to sit on the floor cross-legged, and eat your dinner off a round tray, without knives or forks, plates, glasses or napkins. All the guests eat with their fingers out of the same dish.

If you dined with the Arabs you would see no knives or forks, and if your host offered you a choice bit of meat you would be expected to open your mouth and let him put it in. The Arabs use only the right hand in eating, and what is still more funny they will pull apart or carve turkeys or fowls with only one hand, and without a knife. If it is hard to separate, one of the guests will lend his right hand. In Siam you would be treated to ants' eggs; and in Burmah to locusts, stuffed and fried. All you young folks would like to eat in Japan, for they serve candies and sweet things very often, and what you can't eat you are expected to take home. At grand feasts guests are expected to bring servants with baskets to take home the leavings.

In Abyssinia it is a mark of good breeding to smack the lips while eating; and I'm sure you'll not be surprised to hear that they eat their meat raw. In South America you would eat lizzards and snakes, and among our American Indians you would be treated to grasshoppers. In Otaheite you would eat your dinner alone, in a basket, and if you were in the fashion you would turn your back to everybody and eat. Snails and horseflesh would greet you in France. But the funniest dish you would see, I guess, would be in China, where they serve up little crabs—alive! Just as they sit down to dinner the tiny crabs are put into a dish of vinegar, which makes them very lively. Then they are put into a covered dish and placed on the table. When every one is ready the cover is snatched off, and instantly the table is covered with scrambling crablets, running for their lives.

In New Caledonia they serve up spiders. "Horrid!" you say. Well, it does seem disgusting to us, but people who have eaten them say they are delicious.

Some people add caterpillars to their dainties. Would you fancy eating roasted ants by handfuls? They taste like sweetened cream, so travelers say. I never tried them. But really, when you come to think of it, none of these insects that we consider so horrible and disgusting, look any worse than lobsters and crabs, which we eat freely. It is a good deal a matter of fashion after all, and if you had been brought up in India you would enjoy digging up a centipede eighteen inches long and eating it like a stick of candy, as the children do there, according to Humboldt. [Oliver Thorne.

[In the above, caterpillars are spoken of as being used for food by some people. Will some of our young readers send us answers to these questions: How old do caterpillars live to be? How many forms of life does a caterpillar have, and what are those different forms?]

The Kite Problem.

The question given last week in reference to the kite made at Rochester, which contained 250 superficial square feet, and which being one-half as wide as it was long, and the cross-bar located one-fourth the distance from the upper end, the length and width of kite was asked for, has been answered correctly by fifteen neatly-written letters from our young readers. The kite, it is found, was 31 6-10 feet plus in length, and 15 8-10 feet plus in width. The names of those who sent in the answers are as follows: Edwin Shanklin, Henry Toll, Wallace Terry, Sheridan Bradford, Mamie Colla, Eddie Yardley, John Ing, Thomas Carolan and T. J. W., all of Sacramento; I. W. Abbott, Nevada City; Willie Brown, Placerville; J. D. S., Marysville; Henry H. Benson, Reno; Fred. A. Smith, Stockton; Lilla C. Burt, Amador City.

Further answers to questions heretofore published will be given in the RECORD-UNION next week.

A GOOD WORD FOR THE GIRLS.

That the young woman has taken new fields of work is very true, but she has done so in spite of the competition of the young man of the period, and thus earned her place by the survival of the fittest. While she has done this the native young man has left the plow and the workshop and has sought what he supposes is more genteel employment, until these useful branches of industry are now largely filled by persons born and trained in other countries. While the general spread of education has opened up many new employments for girls, and they have taken their places in them bravely, the young men have drifted into clerkships or speculation or into the small politics, most ruinous of all. The same is true in matters of the higher culture. The young man has become listless or idle or has gone undisciplined, while the girls have organized book and music clubs, attended lectures, and otherwise fitted themselves for the more exacting duties of our modern life. It is often the case that while the rich young man goes rapidly to the dogs by reason of his bad habits and worse vices, his sister is engaged in the exacting duties of church or charity, or in other work which cultivates the humanities and does the world some good. The real truth is that, the country over, there are not enough earnest, deserving, ambitious young men to marry the honest, sensible, well-meaning girls who are ready to do a true woman's part in building up good and happy homes. Our family training, defective as it may be in many respects, has still kept the rein on girls while it has given the spur to boys, and if the grumblers are sensible they will try to devise some way to overcome this inequality, and thus bring the young man up to such a standard as shall fit him to do something else in life than to stand off and rail at the follies or the frivolities of young women.—[Philadelphia Times.

"Too much sugar is unhealthy," said Mrs. Flapjack to one of her boarders, a member of the Legislature from Northern Texas, as he helped himself rather liberally. "I know it," responded the member, gloomily, putting still another lump in his coffee. "I know it kills people, but I want to die. Life is a burden to me. My bill has been defeated in the Senate, and I am afraid to go home."

The hole that the Toronto man made for a refuge during the Wiggins tornado cost the man ten days hard work, as the ground was frozen solid, and he's ready to put in an equal amount of time hunting for Wiggins with a meat-axe.—[Boston Post.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

J. S. Trowbridge, of the Central Pacific, came down from Redding yesterday in the car Sacramento.

Assemblyman Cutter, of Yuba county, was in the city yesterday, en route to Marysville from San Francisco.

W. R. Clement, of the Central Pacific Railroad, was in the city yesterday, and went to San Francisco last evening.

Napa City is to vote on the question of a free library. If she patterns after Sacramento, she will adopt the plan unanimously.

Mrs. R. S. Benham, of San Francisco, formerly Miss Celia Bradford, of Sacramento, is in the city, the guest of Mrs. T. B. McFarland.

Miss Alice Kiger, of Los Angeles, has gone with her friend, Miss Paula Chard, to Oakland, and will remain there three or four months.

The Sacramento physicians who were in attendance at the meeting of the State Medical Society in San Francisco returned home yesterday.

The Oak Mound Club beat the Twilights, of Napa, recently for the championship of baseball. It was the second game of the series for the belt.

W. E. Doan, the stenographer, has accepted the position of private secretary to the firm of Huntington, Hopkins & Co., in this city, and will assume his new duties on Monday.

Arthur Brown, Mr. Montague and John Muir, of the Central Pacific Railroad, went to Truckee on the train last evening, and will inspect the line to-day as they return by daylight.

Dr. Ira E. Oatman, of this city, was elected President of the State Medical Society at the recent session held in San Francisco. Dr. W. A Briggs was chosen as Secretary for the third term.

Since the February session seventeen new Councils of the Order of Chosen Friends have been instituted in California, making 127 in the jurisdiction, and the deputies are busy forming new ones at different points.

Rev. H. H. Rice, Chaplain of the First Artillery Regiment, with the rank of Captain, has applied for a furlough for three months, commencing May 1st. He will leave for the East on or about that date, to be absent two or three months.

It was in a Sunday-school class at Anderson. The teacher, after reading the passage from Acts relating to Paul, "And he was three days without sight, and neither did he eat nor drink," said, "Now, what was Paul doing all this time?" "Why he was fasting," said a cute little boy.

Arrivals at the Golden Eagle Hotel: Ferd. A. Reuson, New York; J. Marhoffer, Crescent City; J. H. Kester, Vina; Mrs. L. B. Kester, Red Bluff; Joe Wolfstein and wife, Dayton; Henry Mayer, S. H. Long, J. M. Walker, W. B. Sargent, Newton Phillips, S. Hoffman, San Francisco.

Mrs. R. H Moore, who returned yesterday from Bowie, A. T., has been visiting the family of S. C. Heaton, formerly residents of this city. Miss Eliza Moore, sister of conductor Moore, who has been stopping in Sacramento during Mrs. Moore's absence, intends to return to-morrow to her home at Ophir, Placer county.

On Saturday afternoon, April 14th, at 6 o'clock, says the Santa Barbara *Free Press*, a charming wedding was celebrated at La Goleta, at the residence of W. R. Owen, when his daughter, Miss Mollie, became Mrs Childs. The groom is an enterprising and prosperous young ranchman of Napa, the son of J. E. Childs, of early California fame, who has become closely allied with the interests of the northern part of the State.

Wednesday evening Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Henderson, of Stockton, were tendered a bric-a-brac surprise party at their elegant new residence, on the corner of San Joaquin and Flora streets, their numerous friends turning out en masse. The party in every respect was a success, everybody seeming to have a good time. The presents were varied and numerous, consisting of everything imaginable in the bric-a-brac line.

Saturday, near Chico, a dinner party was given by Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Clark to Mrs. C. F. Wilson, of San Francisco, and a popular teacher of Chico, Miss Emma A. Wilson. The party consisted of Mrs. A. H. Crew and daughter, Mrs. F. A. S. Jones and daughter, Mrs. F. L. Bailey, Mrs. C J. Sommer, Mrs. A. H. Hibbard, Miss Louisa Hibbard, Mrs. J. C. Noonan, Miss Anna Leach, Mrs. George L Hamlin, Mrs. C. H. Walker, Mrs. C. F. Wilson, Miss Emma A. Wilson, Mrs. George S. Snook.

The Chico *Record* of Wednesday says: "Last evening the elegant residence of Mrs. Isaac R. Bennett was the scene of a very pleasant wedding, that lady being married to Samuel H Brown, a well-known real estate agent of San Francisco. The ceremony was performed by Rev. E. Graham, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in this city. People were in attendance from Nord, Cana and the surrounding neighborhood. The floral decorations in the house were very pretty. There were many elegant presents."

The Napa Turn Verein Society met at Turner Hall Sunday evening, members and their wives to the number of probably seventy-five having assembled to enjoy themselves in social festivity. About 10 o'clock a rest was given to the musicians, and the President of the Society, A. Bergman, took advantage of the opportunity to present to Emanuel Manasse, who leaves for Europe soon, a golden shield, to be worn as a watch charm, as a token of friendship and remembrance from the members of the Napa Turn Verein.

A club was organized in Oakland on Saturday night, the object and scope of which is to be somewhat similar to those of the Bohemian Club of San Francisco. The name chosen was the Athenian Club, and the following officers were unanimously elected: President, E. H. Pardee; Vice-President, W. E. Dargie; Secretary, John M. Lathrop; Treasurer, George E. De Golia; Directors—E. H. Woolsey, A. T. Eastland, Mack Webber, D. P. Hughes and Wallace Everson. The charter roll numbers 70 members, including some of the best club elements of the city. The organization starts out with brilliant prospects.

Ladies in arranging costumes and decorations should remember that these colors harmonize: Blue and gold (or gold color), a rich harmony. Blue and orange, a perfect harmony. Blue and crimson harmonize imperfectly. Blue and pink, a poor harmony. Blue and salmon color, and agreeable harmony. Blue and lilac, a weak harmony. Blue and drab harmonize. Blue and stone color harmonize. Blue and fawn color, a weak harmony. Blue and white (or gray) harmonize. Blue and straw color harmonize. Blue and maize harmonize. Blue and chestnut (or chocolate) harmonize. Blue and brown, an agreeable harmony. Blue and black harmonize. Blue, scarlet and purple (or lilac) harmonize. Blue, orange and black harmonize. Blue, orange and green harmonize. Blue, brown, crimson and gold harmonize. Blue, orange, black and white harmonize.

PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

Union, Or., is to have a national bank.

A man in Nevada City goes by the name of "Setemupagain."

The Sonoma county wool clip this year will be the heaviest ever known.

A bank with a capital of $10,000 has been organized at Glendive, M. T.

At Jefferson, Or., last week, Mrs. Turpin shot at Mrs. Hoult, without effect.

The members of the Grand Army of the Republic at Los Angeles are preparing to receive Hon. John A. Logan, who is expected next week.

A Modesto paper declares that nearly half the people of Oakdale, Stanislaus county, are maimed, crippled, or in some manner injured from indulging in the exercise of roller skating.

A man applied to the Antioch (Or.) jail authorities a few days ago and asked to be put inside. He procured a knife, and in a short time dug a $10 piece from the wall. The money had been placed there by him three years ago.

The fish recently found in Mill creek, Marin county, is a species of the *Coregonus Williamsonii*, a species described in the Pacific Coast Railroad Survey, and closely resembling the whitefish of the great lakes of the United States.

The St. Helena *Star* says: C. C. Griffith, while digging a road along the foot of the hill near Napa river, has lately struck a small vein of black substance resembling coal. It burns readily and may be the outcroppings of a rich bed.

An ermine was brought to Stockton on Thursday, which had been caught near Lindstrom's Ferry. The fir of the ermine is very valuable, being in winter snowy white and in summer a yellowish-brown color. The tail of the animal is the most intense black.

M. D. Windom, the hide-buyer, recently purchased the hide of Old Dan, a famous ox raised by H. Edwards, of Baker county, Oregon. The hide is ten feet long and five feet high, doubled, and weighs sixty pounds, flint dry. The ox when slaughtered netted 1,360 pounds.

It comes from undoubted authority that a military post will be established this spring at Little Dalles, on the upper Columbia river, Oregon. It is also confidently asserted that a line of steamers will be put on the Columbia river below Little Falls, as well as above that point.

During the past month, says the *California Architect*, we visited the lower part of this State. But few new buildings are to be seen in progress of erection along the line of the railroad. The towns all seemed to be resting on improvements already completed. At Los Angeles, however, one sees on all sides evidences of prosperity. Numerous buildings are in process of erection on every side, some of them being fine four-story brick buildings. At Riverside and San Bernardino many buildings are in course of construction. Since the late rains everything has changed considerably, and every one seems to feel the effect of the welcome moisture. New buildings are talked of on every hand, and we hope next month to give a large report from this section. We have made arrangements by which hereafter we will receive the building intelligence from all the principal towns.

COMMERCIAL.

San Francisco Produce Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20th—1 P. M.

FLOUR—Values are firm. Best City Extra, $5 65@6; Medium Grades, $4 50@5 25; Shipping Superfine, $4@4 25 ₩ bbl.

WHEAT—There is a good market. The inquiry is quite active, while prices are strong. Advices from Liverpool to-day report an advance at that center of 1s on cargoes and 2s on spot parcels. This fact has materially improved the local situation as compared with the feeling yesterday. No. 1 Shipping is generally held at $1 80, and the prospects are not favorable for concessions. Millers have to pay higher figures. On call there was a brisk demand for buyer 1883 contracts, at $1 82½, and offerings failed to meet desired wants. Deliveries seller 1883 were also steadier at an advance of 1½c on the lowest recorded sale yesterday morning. Transactions to-day included 300 tons No 1 White, buyer the season, $1 82½; 100 do, seller 1883, $1 70; 300 do, $1 70½ ₩ ctl. Closing bids were:

No. 1 White—	Bid.	Asked
Buyer April	$1 80½	$1 82
Buyer the season	1 82½	1 82¾
August		1 73
Seller 1883	1 70	1 70½

At the Grain Exchange this afternoon the sales included 500 tons No. 1 White, April, Vallejo delivery, $1 80; 100 do May, actual delivery, $1 80; 100 do, seller 1883, $1 69½; 100 do, $1 69¼; 200 do, No. 2, April, $1 73 ₩ ctl.

Quotations of No. 2 grades Wheat at leading centers to-day are telegraphed as follows:

	Chicago.	St. Louis.	New York.
Spot ₩ cental	$1 80¾	......	$2 03½
April	1 81⅝	$1 85	......
May	1 84	1 80¾	2 02⅞
June	1 87¼	1 90⅞	2 06
July	1 78⅝	1 8[illegible]	2 07½

The Chicago quotations represent Spring, while the St. Louis and New York figures are for Red Winter qualities.

BARLEY—The market is slowly recovering from the depression occasioned by the heavy rains earlier in the week. Still the feeling is unsettled and operators move cautiously. Prices to-day generally denoted an improvement of about 1c ₩ ctl on futures, though September contracts scored an advance of 1½c ₩ ctl on sales of yesterday morning. Trading on call is fast settling down to business principles. Bidding is quick, sales are prompt, and sessions are considerably shortened, to the great advantage of all who participate. The ownership of over 3,000 tons of No. 1 Feed was transferred this morning in comparatively few minutes, the details being as follows:

May—100 tons, $1 20; 200, $1 20½.
August—100 tons, $1 14½.
September—100 tons, $1 13; 300, $1 13¼; 100, $1 13⅜.
October—500 tons, $1 13; 100, $1 13½.
Buyer the season—100 tons, $1 23; 200, $1 22¼; 500, $1 22½.
Seller the season 100 tons, $1 20.
Seller 1883—300 tons, $1 10; 300, $1 10½.

Sample parcels of No. 1 Feed are not offering below $1 25, while $1 27½ ₩ ctl is the asking figure for Brewing.

Closing prices on call were:

No. 1 Feed—	Bid.	Asked
Spot	$1 23	$1 24½
May	1 20½	1 20⅝
July	1 13	.....
August		1 15
October		1 13½
Buyer the season	1 22½	1 22½
Seller the season	1 20½	1 21
Seller 1883	1 09½	1 10

Sales at the Grain Exchange of 100 tons No. 1 Feed, buyer the season, $1 21⅞; 200 do, seller 1883, $1 10 ₩ ctl.

OATS—Trade is reported to be good, and prices are said to be well maintained. Fair Feed, $1 75@1 80; good, $1 85@1 90; choice, $1 95@2 05 ₩ ctl.

CORN—Movement very slow. Quotable at $1 55@1 65 ₩ ctl for California Yellow. Nebraska is offered in lots to suit at $1 45 ₩ ctl.

RYE—Supply larger than the demand. Trade very dull. Quotable at $1 90@2 ₩ ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—Market dull and nominal at $3 50 ₩ ctl.

HAY—Arrivals are quite free and quotations are easy. Alfalfa, $13@15; Wheat, $16@18; Wild Oat, $16@18; Mixed, $13@16 ₩ ton.

STRAW—Is lower. Quotable at 80@90c ₩ bale.

HOPS—Holders are disappointed at the situation, which continues provokingly quiet. Asking rates are 90c@$1 ₩ lb, with poor inquiry.

SEEDS—Find but limited custom. Mustard, $3 25@3 50 for Brown and $2 10@2 25 for Yellow; Canary, 5½@6c; Hemp, 4@5c; Rape, 2@2½c; Timothy, 10@11c for imported; Alfalfa, 12½@13½c; Flax, 2½@2¾c ₩ lb.

POTATOES—For good quality there is quick sale within our range. River Red, 60@70c; Early Rose, 65@75c; Petaluma, 90c@$1 05; Tomales, $1@1 10; Humboldt, $1 10@1 15 ₩ ctl; New, 1@2½c ₩ lb.

ONIONS—Market weak. Quotable at $ @5 50 ₩ ctl for California. The balance of Oregon consignments that arrived on Tuesday sold yesterday at a range of $5 50@6 25 ₩ ctl. Over 120 bags Oregon came to hand this morning on the Queen of the Pacific, which will likely be discharged before night.

BEANS—Bayos, $4 75@5; Butter, $3 25@3 50 for small and $3 50@3 75 for large; Lima, $3 50@3 75; Pea, $3 75@4; Pink, $4 75@5; Red, $4 75@5; small White, $3 75@4; large White, $3 25@3 50 ₩ ctl.

VEGETABLES—Asparagus went off quickly today, at better prices. Rhubarb was also a shade dearer. Other descriptions are unchanged. Rhubarb, $1 50 ₩ box; Asparagus, $1 50@2 ₩ box; Artichokes, 10@15c ₩ dozen; Marrowfat Squash, $25@30 ₩ ton; Carrots, 37½@50c; Turnips, 75c@$1; Cauliflower, 75c@$1 25 ₩ dozen; Cabbage, 75c ₩ ctl; Garlic, 2½@3½c ₩ lb; Celery, 50c ₩ dozen; Dried Okra, 20@25c; Dry Peppers, 10@12½c; Green do, 10@12c ₩ lb; Green Peas, 3@5c for common and 6@8c ₩ lb for sweet; Tomatoes, $2@2 25 ₩ box; Cucumbers, 40c for poor, 85c for fair and $1@1 75 ₩ dozen for good to choice; String Beans, 20@25 ₩ lb.

FRUIT.—Daily consignments of Cherries have not as yet exceeded two boxes, but heavier shipments are expected next week. Choice Apples are in demand, but poor qualities find comparatively no custom. Strawberries are quick of sale, and as receipts continue light, prices keep up pretty well. Oranges are plentiful and cheap. Apples, 25@50c ₩ box for common, $1@$1 50 for good to choice, and $2 ₩ box for extra quality; Strawberries, $13@15 ₩ chest for Monarch and $18@20 ₩ chest for Longworth variety; Cherries, 40c ₩ lb; Lemons, $5@6 ₩ box for Sicily; California Lemons, 75c@$1 50 ₩ box; Limes, $7@7 50 ₩ box for Mexican; Tamarinds, 12@13c ₩ lb; Bananas, $1 50@3 ₩ bunch; California Oranges, $1@1 50 for common and $2@3 ₩ box for good to choice: Pineapples, $6@8 ₩ dozen.

BUTTER—The tone of the market for fresh qualities is quite easy. Supplies are liberal and packing is less general. Fancy, 26c ₩ lb; choice, 24@25c; fair to good, 18@23c; inferior lots from country stores, 15@17c; choice firkin, old, 20@22½c; do, new, 22@25c; ordinary do, 17@19c; pickled roll, old, 20@22½c; do, new, 24@26c; Eastern, 17@20c ₩ lb.

CHEESE—A softer feeling prevails, and concessions are occasionally made. California, 13@14c ₩ lb for choice; 11@12½c for fair to good; do, factory, in boxes, 14@16c; Eastern, 16@17c ₩ lb.

EGGS—Market unsettled and prices irregular. High ruling rates for the past few days have induced rather liberal shipments, and offerings are consequently more free. Invoice parcels are quoted to day at 27½@29c ₩ dozen, though selected box lots bring a trifling advance.

POULTRY—Dressed Turkeys do not arrive in sufficient quantity to justify a quotation. Receipts of this character for some time to come are not likely to be very large. Good qualities of all kinds are scarce, and full figures are obtained for desirable consignments. Live Turkeys, gobblers, 21@22c; do Hens, 22@24c; Roosters, $7@7 50 for old, and $9 50@11 for young; Hens, $7 50@9; Broilers, $4@7 50, according to size; Ducks, $10@12 ₩ dozen; Geese, $2 25@2 50; Goslings, $3@3 50 ₩ pair.

GAME — Quiet. Snipe, $2 25@2 50 for English and 75c@$1 for common; Hare, $1 50@2; Rabbits, $1 25@1 75 ₩ dozen.

WOOL—As no business is being done quotations cannot be given.

San Francisco Meat Market.

Following are rates for whole carcasses from slaughterers to dealers:

BEEF—Prime, 8½@9½c; medium grades, 7@7½c; inferior, 6@6½c ₩ lb.

VEAL—Large calves, 7@8c; small ones, 9@10c ₩ lb.

MUTTON—Wethers are quotable at 5½@6c, and ewes at 5@5½c ₩ lb, according to quality.

LAMB—Spring is quotable at 9@10c ₩ lb.

PORK—Live Hogs, 7¾@8c for hard, and 6¼@6½c for soft; dressed do, 10⅜@10½c ₩ lb for hard grain Hogs.

Eastern and Foreign Markets.

NEW YORK, April 20th.

BREADSTUFFS — Flour is steady and Wheat is strong, latter at $1 10@1 15 ₩ bushel.

WOOL—California is steady at 12@14c for fall burry, and 16@20c for clean fall; spring burry, 15@20c; clean spring, 24@31c; pulled, 18@40c.

HIDES—California are dull at 22@22½c.

CHICAGO, April 20th.

WHEAT—$1 09⅞ for May.
CORN—55½c for May.
PORK—$18 55 for May.
LARD—$11 52½ for May.
RIBS—$10 17½.

LIVERPOOL, April 20th.

WHEAT — California spot lots are dull at 9s 1d to 9s 4d. Cargo lots, 46s for just shipped, 45s for nearly due and 45s for off coast.

Sacramento Produce Market—Wholesale

[Corrected daily for the RECORD-UNION.]

SACRAMENTO, April 20th.

FRUIT—Lemons, Sicily, $6 50@7; Oranges—Panama, $2 75@3 ₩ 100; California, $1 25@2 ₩ box; Limes, $1@1 25; Bananas, $3 50@4 ₩ bunch; Pineapples, $6@9 ₩ dozen; Cocoanuts, $7@8 ₩ 100; Apples, $1 50@2 ₩ box; Cranberries, $16@16 50 ₩ bbl.

PIE FRUITS—Assorted, 2½-lb cans, ₩ doz, $2; assorted, gallon cans, $6; Peaches, 2½-lb cans, $2; Portland Blueberries, 2-lb cans, $2; Whortleberries, $1 75.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, sliced, 7@8c ₩ lb; do quartered, 6@7c; pears, peeled, 7@8c; do, unpeeled, 4@5c; Plums, pitted, 13@14c; Peaches, 11@12c; do, peeled, 18@19c; Prunes, German and French, 12@13c; Blackberries, 14@15c; Figs, California, @8c ₩ lb.

TABLE FRUITS—Assorted, 2½-lb cans, ₩ doz, $2 75; Peaches, $3; Bartlett Pears, $3; Plums, $2 85; Blackberries, $3@3 25; Gooseberries, $3 25; Strawberries, $3 25; Apricots, $3; Muscat Grapes, $2 75; Red Currants, $3 25; Cherries, $3 50.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, 60c@$1 50; Salt Lake, $1 30@1 40 ₩ cwt; Onions, $6@7 ₩ cwt; Cauliflower, $1@1 25; Cabbage, $1@1 10 ₩ cwt; Carrots, 50@60c ₩ sack; Turnips, 60@75c ₩ 100; bunch vegetables, 12½c ₩ doz; Parsnips, 1c; Beets, 1c; Celery, 60@75c ₩ dozen; Horse Radish, 6@7c ₩ lb; Artichokes, 75c ₩ dozen; Jerusalem Artichokes, 3½@4c ₩ lb; Rhubarb, 3@4c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, $5 85 ₩ bbl; Oatmeal, $5@6 50 ₩ 100 lbs, latter for Eastern; Cornmeal, yellow, $2 25@2 38; white, $2 50; Cracked Wheat, $3.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, 23@24c ₩ lb; dressed, 25@26c; full grown Chickens, $6 50@7 ₩ dozen; young Roosters, $7 ₩ dozen; Broilers, $4@5; tame Ducks, $8@9; Geese, $1 50@2 ₩ pair; Eggs, choice lots, 24@25c ₩ dozen.

GAME—Mallard Ducks, $3 ₩ dozen; Canvasbacks, $3 75@4 ₩ dozen; Sprigs, $1 50; Teal, $1 25; Hare, $1 75@2; Rabbits, $1@1 50; Doves, 50@75c ₩ dozen.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter, choice, 23@25c ₩ lb; mixed lots, in rolls, 20@22c ₩ lb; Cheese, California, from 14@15c; Western, flats, 10@15c; Marin's Cream, 19@20c.

MEATS—Beef, 8@9c; Mutton, 6c ₩ lb; Lamb, 7@8c; Pork, 10@11c; Veal, small calves, 9@10c; large, 8c.

HAY, GRAIN AND FEED—Oat hay, $18@22 ₩ ton; Alfalfa, $14 to $16 ₩ ton; bran, ₩ ton, $16; middlings, $23 per ton; barley, whole, $1 45; ground, $1 50; wheat, $1 85@2 ₩ cwt; tame oats, ₩ cwt, $2 40; corn, $1 60@1 70 ₩ cwt.

MISCELLANEOUS—Seeds—Alfalfa, 13@14c; Timothy, Eastern, 10@11c ₩ lb; Oregon, 8@10c; Red Clover, 17@18c; Red Top, 12½@14c; Nuts—English Walnuts, 10@11c; California Walnuts, 10@11c; Almonds, 15½@16c; Peanuts, Eastern, 9@10c; California, 8@9c; Tallow, 7½c; Lard (California), 10-lb cans, 14c; Eastern, 16¾@17½c; Hides, salt, light and medium, 8@9c, and heavy 9@10c; dry, 18@19c; Hops, offering 80@90c ₩ lb; asking 90@95c.

San Francisco Stock Sales.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20th.

MORNING SESSION.

250 Ophir	1 95	1200 Union	3 50@3 50
420 Mexican	2 65	20 Independence	5 c
100 G. & C.	2 20	350 Scorpion	45@40c
220 Best & B.	3 20	200 Benton	11c
520 Savage	2	100 Belmont	50c
280 Chollar	1 35	10 N. Belle	8½
255 Potosi	80c	700 Argenta	1@95c
2470 Hale & N.	3 10	do assess delin.	
100 Y. Jacket	2 85	300 Belle Isle	35c
100 Kentuck	2	50 Alta	20c
60 Imperial	5c	100 Day	35c
200 Belcher	90c	300 [illegible]	5c
20 Confidence	1 50	175 Bodie	1 30
545 S. Nevada	1 95@1 90	400 M. White	10c
1000 Exchequer	20c	50 S. V. Water	95½

AFTERNOON SESSION.

50 Eureka	5 50	200 Mexican	2 50
50 Belmont	55c	250 G. & C.	1 90
45 N. Belle	8½	60 B. & B.	3 20
50 Prize	85	100 Savage	1 90
50 Argenta	1	770 Chollar	1 30
50 Navajo	2 45	3500 Hale & Nor.	3@3 05
200 Albion	50c	100 Point	50c
100 Holmes	80c	265 Y. Jacket	2 80
50 Bodie	1 30	1080 Sierra Nev	1 75
200 M. White	15c	2000 Union	3 35@3 20
2000 Pinal	75@80c	300 Scorpion	40c
210 Ophir	1 85@1 90	40 Navajo	2 45

A NEW THEORY ABOUT FOOD.—A German physician maintains that both the vegetarians and the meat eaters are on the wrong track. Vegetables are not more wholesome than meat nor meat than vegetables, and nothing is gained by consuming a pound of both. Whatever nutritive qualities they may possess, he says, are destroyed in a great measure, and often, by the process of cooking. All food should be eaten raw. If this practice were adopted there would be little or no illness among human beings. They would live their apportioned time and simply fade away, like animals in a wild state, from old age. Let those affected with gout, rheumatism and indigestion try for a time the effect of a simple, uncooked diet, such as oysters and fruit for instance, and they will find all medicine unnecessary and such a rapid improvement of their health that they will forswear all cooked articles of food at once and forever. Intemperance would also, it is urged, no longer be the curse of civilized communities. The yearning for drink is caused by the unnatural abstraction from what are termed "solids" of the aqueous element they contain—uncooked beef, for example, containing from 70 to 80 per cent., and some vegetables even a larger proportion of water. There would be less thirst, and consequently less desire to drink, if our food were consumed in its natural state without first being subjected to the action of fire.

A young Detroit clergyman newly married took for his text, "She pleaseth me well."

BORN.

Florin, Sacramento county, April 11—Wife of James Tootell, a daughter.

Elk Grove, April 18—Wife of John D. Eddlemon, a son.

DIED.

Sacramento, April 20—John C. Rademacher, a native of Germany, 59 years.

[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from Masonic Hall to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.]

Sacramento, April 20—John Hitzenberger, a native of Austria, 27 years.

[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from Turner Hall to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.]

Sacramento, April 20—Henry Hopfe, a native of Germany, 43 years and 11 months. (Rochester, N. Y., papers please copy.)

[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from Turner Hall to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.]

Sacramento, April 20—Henry F., youngest son of Catherine and the late William Schweitzer, a native of Michigan, 24 years and 7 days. (Michigan and Philadelphia papers please copy.)

[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the residence of his mother, Twelfth street, between O and P, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon at 2 o'clock; thence to Turner Hall, where funeral services will be held.]

Sacramento, April 19—Philip Quirk, a native of California, 22 years.

[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from St. John's Catholic Church in Folsom this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.]

Sacramento, April 19—John H. Hood, a native of New York, about 43 years.

[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the undertaking rooms of J. Frank Clark this morning at 10 o'clock.]

Sacramento, April 20—Lawrence Miller, 24 years.

[Funeral notice hereafter.]

Sacramento, April 19—Charles Beger, a native of Germany.

[Funeral notice hereafter.]

Green Valley, April 9—Conrad Uhlencamp, a native of California, 22 years and 6 months.

MRS. BENJ. SMITH'S CASE.

What the Rev. Mr. McKinstry Has to Say About It.

TO THE PUBLIC: I have been a fearful sufferer for fifteen years, most of the time with what has been called Eczema or Salt Rheum, Psoriasis and Lepra, and the like, and have always been told that there was no cure for me, and have been so discouraged that I had as soon die as live. I have been so badly afflicted sometimes that there was not the smallest spot from the crown of my head to the soles of my feet that was not diseased and as red as crimson. It would commence in small white spots, which had a silvery appearance, but were not deep; but if I attempted to heal them, or soon after their first appearance, they would burn and run together until there was a complete dry, red scale, which would become so inflamed as to crack and look fiery and angry, and the burning sensation would be almost intolerable. I was at times so lame that I could scarcely get about, and could not dress myself without assistance. I have tried many remedies, and have paid $100 in a single instance to a physician, but have ever obtained only temporary relief. Although helped for a time, I soon relapsed again, to be as badly troubled as ever, and during the winter of 1881 and 1882 I suffered so much as to be entirely discouraged. Last June, however, I was advised by Elder and Mrs. L. C. McKinstry, who are well known in these regions, to try your CUTICURA remedies, and I felt somehow a little courage, from their favorable opinion of them, to try their virtue. About the second week of July last I commenced taking the remedies. My first experience was unfavorable, I thought, for my trouble seemed to be increased—the result of the RESOLVENT driving the humors of the system to the surface—but I continued persistently to take the RESOLVENT internally and used the CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally, and within six weeks I began to see a permanent improvement, until now, October 1st, I am about as good as new, and my flesh is as the flesh of a child.

MRS. BENJ. SMITH.

I certify that the above statement of my wife is correct, and I join with her in expressing my gratitude for the great benefit she has received.

B. SMITH.

I certify that the above statement is correct. Mr. Smith is a prominent man in this community, where he lives. He is a well-known dealer in stock, and his statement with that of his wife is fully entitled to credit.

Done at Stanstead, Province of Quebec, this 27th day of October, 1882.

L. C. McKINSTRY,
Minister of the Gospel.

CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great skin cures, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, will positively cure every species of Humor, from a common Pimple to Scrofula. Price of CUTICURA, small boxes, 50c.; large boxes, $1. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle. CUTICURA SOAP, 25c. CUTICURA SHAVING SOAP, 15c. Sold by all druggists.

Potter Drug Chemical Company, Boston.

a18-1wWS

No "Creole," but Real French

TAUGHT BY THE UNDERSIGNED—REFERENCE: All "French" citizens of Sacramento. Private lessons in French, Spanish and German after 4 P. M., at 1115 Eighth street.

Conversational lessons alone to those who desire them. [a21-tf] E. KEMEN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

O. C. F.—There will be a meeting of Friendship Council, No. 63, at J. T. Glover's, 721 K street, at 7:30 o'clock THIS (Saturday) EVENING, to make arrangements for the funeral of their late brother, J. C. Rademacher.
a21- J. C. GLOVER, C. C.

All Members Sumner Post, No. 3, G. A. R., are requested to meet at Pioneer Hall THIS (Saturday) EVENING. Visiting Comrades are invited. C. E. ADAMS, Post Commander.
J. L. SKINNER, Adjutant. [B. C.] a21-1t

Attention, Co. A, City Guard!—The Officers and members are requested to meet at the Armory, THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock, for important business. By order of
M. J. BURKE, Captain.
J. ENWRIGHT, First Sergeant. a21-1t

Called meeting of Concord Lodge, No. 117, F. and A. M., THIS (Saturday) EVENING, April 21st, at 7:30 o'clock, for work. Visiting brethren are cordially invited. By order of W. E. OUGHTON, W. M.
W. H. HEVENER, Secretary. a21-1t

A. O. U. W.—Union Lodge, No. 21, will meet THIS (Saturday) EVENING, April 21st, at Red Men's Hall, at 8 o'clock, for work in M. W. Degree and general business. JOS. JUDD, M. W.
JOHN BRADLEY, Recorder. a21-1t

F. and A. M.—Officers and brethren of Union Lodge, No 58 are hereby notified to be at Masonic Hall TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late brother, J. C. Rademacher. Funeral to take place from said Hall. By order of
a21-1t* [B. C.] ALBERT HART, W. M.

I. O. O. F.—Sacramento Lodge, No. 2.—Officers and brothers are hereby notified to attend the funeral of our late brother, Henry Hopfe, from Odd Fellows' Temple, TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON, April 22d, at 1:30 o'clock.
C. W. BAKER, N. G.
D. A. LEITCH, Secretary. [B. C.] a21-1t*

California Lodge, No. 1,580, Knights of Honor, are hereby notified to meet at their Hall, Odd Fellows' Building, TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON, at 1:30 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late brother, Henry Hopfe. Members of sister Lodge and visiting brothers are invited to attend. By order. JOHN J. GRAY, Dictator.
P. L. HICKMAN, Reporter. a21-1t
[Bee and Leader copy.]

Funeral Notice.—All members of Red Jacket Tribe, No. 28, Imp. O. R. M., are requested to meet at Red Men's Hall, SUNDAY, April 22d, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of Brother JOHN HITZENBERGER. Sister Tribes are invited to meet with us.
JAS. McCAW, Sachem.
J. L. JACKSON, C. of R. [B. C.] a21-1t

Friendship Council, No. 63, O. C. F.—Members are notified to appear at their hall TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, to attend the funeral of their late brother, J. C. Rademacher. [a21-1t] J. C. GLOVER, C. C.

Verein Eintracht. — Members are requested to meet at Turner Hall (lower meeting room), TO MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON, at 1:30 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late members, JOHN HITZENBERGER and HENRY SCHWEITZER. CHARLES SCHMITT, President.
JUL. SCHAEFER, Secretary. [B. C.] a21-1t*

Spiritualism.—Interesting speeches, good music, and a circle will be had in Pioneer Hall on SUNDAY EVENING, April 22d. The public are invited. a21-1t*

Notice.—The Managers of the Sacramento Protestant Orphan Asylum acknowledge the receipt of the following donations since last report and return thanks for the same: From Mr. Davenport, one sack nuts; Mrs. F. W. Fratt and Mrs. M. T. Brewer, half-worn clothing; Mrs. Gregory, one case Easter eggs; Moses Sprague, one load beets; John J. Gray, painting signs. Per order.
MRS C. W CLARKE, President.
MRS. W. H. HOBBY, Secretary. a21-1t

C. H. and W. P. Eldred, of the State House, have the rights for all privileges at the Odd Fellows' Picnic, April 26th. a21-1t

A Musical Treat!

CONCERT AND OPERETTA

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

St. Paul's Church Organ Fund!

AT THE

METROPOLITAN THEATER,

ON

Wednesday Evening, April 25.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH CHOIR WILL BE ASSISTED by MRS. CARTER and MRS. DR. BRUNE, of Sacramento; and by MISS HATTIE D. RICE, MISS WATERHOUSE, MRS. WEATHERBEE, MR. SAMUEL D. MAYER and MR. SANFORD BENNETT, of San Francisco. The Operetta,

IL JACOBI,

Or the Poisoned Peanut,

Is very laughable, and will be a merry treat.

The Orchestra will be composed of society young gentlemen of Sacramento, all of whom have kindly volunteered their services.

Secure your seats early, as the rush will be great.

☞ Box sheet open Monday morning, after 8 o'clock, April 23d, at the bookstore of W. A. & C. S. Houghton. a21-

POSTPONED.

THE FRAUEN-VEREIN PICNIC, WHICH WAS to have taken place To-morrow (Sunday) at Richmond Grove, has been POSTPONED until further notice. a21-1t

I. O. O. F.

PICNIC!

AT

Leet's Grove, April 26, 1883.

BENEFIT OF O. F. LIBRARY.

THE GROVE IS IN SPLENDID CONDITION, and this will be the only Picnic given there this season.

The brooks are filled with sparkling water, and wild flowers, mosses and ferns are abundant.

Ample provision has been made for transportation, and crowding in cars will be avoided.

An unlimited supply of ice-water will be furnished.

Swings, Foot Balls and other amusements provided.

Prizes awarded to: Best Lady Archer, Best Gentleman Archer, Senior Baseball Club, Junior Baseball Club, Running, Jumping, etc.

Basket route will be published Tuesday and Wednesday.

Train leaves at 8 A. M. and returns at 5 P. M.

Tickets, $1; Children from 5 to 12 years, 50 cents; under 5 years, free.

ED. M. MARTIN, President.
W. B. DAVIES, Secretary. [B. C.] a21-4t

PALISADE SALOON.

FRICKE & HESS GIVE NOTICE that they will THIS (Saturday) EVENING open the Palisade Saloon, No. 921 K street, with a first-class stock of liquors and cigars. Everybody invited to come and see us. A free lunch will be furnished. a21-1t*

Auction Sale

OF CHOICE GOODS

Of a Country Store, removed from Yolo county to No. 312 J street, between Third and Fourth, and being the Estate of J. LEWIS, deceased.

BELL & CO., Auctioneers,

WILL SELL

Tuesday, April 24th, at No. 312 J Street,

Between Third and Fourth (store recently occupied by M. R. Beard & Co.), sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. sharp, and consisting of a large stock of

GROCERIES, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES AND DRUGS.

Open for inspection at 7 A. M. Tuesday and until time of sale. Will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

☞ Sale Positive. Terms Cash. ☜

a21- [B. C.] BELL & CO., Auctioneers.

SMOKE THE BEST.

KINNEY TOBACCO COMPANY,
515 to 525 West 22d street, New York,

Successors to Kinney Bros., Pioneer Cigarette Manufacturers of America. Use the finest grades of

OLD GOLDEN VIRGINIA LEAF,
Macedonian Turkish, Vuelta Abajo Havana, and St. James' Parish Perique.
PUREST RICE PAPER ONLY.

Sole manufacturers of the Celebrated Standard Brands: Sweet Caporal; Caporal ½; St. James ½; Sweet Caporal, Cork Mouthpiece; Kinney Bros.' Straight Cuts, in Full Dress Packages, etc.

All are Warranted.

The various tastes of all good judges perfectly suited.

Sold by Dealers Throughout the World.

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